The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 46.

ROBBERS GOT $20,000

Wells Fargo & Co. Express Co. Lose $20,000 at Colorado Springs.

Masked Men Compel the Santa Fe Station Agent to Open the Safe.

Money Had Been Sent From Denver Too Late For Delivery to the Bank— Blood Hounds on the Robbers' Trail.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 12.—The Wells, Fargo Express Co. makes a statement of the robbery of their office in the Santa Fe depot at this city. Twenty thousand dollars had been sent from Denver to the First National bank of Colorado Springs in the afternoon. It arrived too late to be delivered to the bank and was placed in the depot safe. A later train brought other packages to the amount of $35,000 for the same bank, which was placed in the safe with the other. After the train departed Agent George Krout went to the platform. When he returned to the office he was met at the door by two masked men with drawn revolvers. They were evidently aware of the consignment and demanded the $20,000. At the muzzle of the revolver they compelled the agent to open the safe and give it up. The agent said nothing about the other packages and the robbers, after compelling him to undress and go to bed, slipped out and disappeared. As soon as he dared Krout gave the alarm and bloodhounds were put on the trail of the robbers.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Home of Thomas W. Palmer, at Detroit, Gutted by Fire.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—Ex-Senator T. W. Palmer's residence on Woodward avenue was gutted by fire this morning. A large quantity of valuable bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture and a complete world's fair record, the only one in existence, was destroyed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The large Lawrence Beach summer hotel at Lawrence, Long Island, burned today. Loss $200,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The plant of the New York Wall Paper company was burned by an incendiary this morning. Loss $150,000.

FATAL CHICAGO FIRE.

One Burned to Death and Several Fatally Hurt in a North Side Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—John Baramiski was burned to death, his wife and 24-year-old son Martin fatally injured, and three other people were badly hurt in a fire which destroyed two buildings in the northwest portion of the city this morning. The occupants were roused and rescued with the utmost difficulty.

THE DREXEL LUCK.

A Nephew of A. J. Drexel Gets an English Estate Worth $6,000,000.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 12.—J. Cummings Drexel, of this city, a nephew of the late Anthony Drexel of Philadelphia, has received information that by the death of his aunt, Mrs. C. W. Kneelworth, of Brighton, England, he has fallen heir to an estate valued at $6,000,000.

JUDGE BAILEY DEAD.

A California Pioneer Passes Away at Fresno.

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 12.—Judge Gillum Bailey, a California pioneer, died last evening. He was born near Springfield, Ill., in 1813 of southern ancestors. He came to California in 1849.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Hounded Hounds and a Dead Sheep Found on a Farm.

Conrad Moisner, a farmer residing six miles northwest of this city, was in town today. He told a singular story to a representative of the Journal. Last Sunday morning he was walking across the broad acres of his farm. On a hillside he came upon two dead dogs and a dead sheep. Examination convinced him that the animals were blooded and valuable hounds. Both had been shot through the neck. The sheep showed evidence of having been killed by the dogs. Farmers in the vicinity did not own the sheep and no person in that locality has yet been found who knows anything about the ownership of the dogs. Yesterday Mr. Miesner buried both sheep and dogs.

K. OF L. CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of Knights of Labor in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual convention of the General Assembly of Knights of Labor began here today. The sessions continue ten days behind closed doors. Saturday evening a reception and banquet will be held. General Master Workman Sovereign says he is encouraged by the condition of the order. He thinks there is a progress of knights that he marked never before. One important subject to be discussed will be the attitude of the order toward the political parties in the next national campaign.

IRONCLADS GO TO TURKEY.

PARIS, Nov. 12—Three ironclads have been dispatched from Athens to Constantinople.

CHILD MAY DIE.

Drank a Quantity of Liniment From the Contents of a Bottle.

Last Sunday night a 3-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wadlin, of the Milwaukee road, accidentally got hold of a bottle filled with liniment used for sores upon the limbs of horses, and drank a quantity of it. A physician was summoned as soon as possible and prompt action saved the life of the little one. To-day the child had a relapse and its recovery is doubtful.

MET AN AWFUL DEATH.

Michael Carrol Burned to Death on an Electric Wire.

Went Up to Fix a Wire Near Mitchell & Lewis Co's. Shops— Literally Baked to Death.

About 3:45 o'clock this afternoon a message was received at the police office that a man in the employ of the Wisconsin Telephone company as lineman had been electrocuted on the pole at the No. 3 engine house and to sent up the wagon at once. Then another message came to send up the hook and ladder truck. When a Journal representative arrived at the scene a large crowd had assembled and the man was stretched across an arm and was apparently dead.

Peter Ritter, another employe of the company, went up and attempted to cut the man down, but was unable to do it and the firemen arrived and took the body down. The name of the man is Michael Carroll, and his home is Chicago. He was up the pole attempting to fix wires, which were broken several days ago by the falling of two poles.

While so engaged the current at the Badger Electric company was turned on their wires which run on the same poles. Carroll was not aware that the current had been turned on and caught hold of a wire that was not properly insulated. Spectators were horrified to see him doubled up like a jack knife and fall over on a cross arm. It was then Peter Ritter went up and attempted to relieve but found that he was apparently dead. Ritter also received a slight shock and came down in a hurry.

The body is now at the No. 3 engine house and Dr. Sauer and another physician are working to resuscitate the man, but there was no signs of life at 4:15 o'clock.

PAGET-WHITNEY WEDDING.

Miss Pauline Whitney Weds Allmeric Paget—President Cleveland a Guest at the Wedding.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The marriage of Miss Pauline Payne Whitney, daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Wm. C. Whitney, to Allmeric Paget, youngest son of the late Alfred Paget, personal aid-de-camp to the queen and grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesea, occurred at St. Thomas church at noon. The first Marquis of Anglesea married a Miss King of Georgia, and the groom's brother, Col. Arthur Paget, married the only daughter of the late Marquis Paran Stevens.

The church was most elaborately decorated, the interior being completely hidden beneath ivy, chrysanthemums, lillies, rhododendrons, ferns and palms. Near the front on the right of the center aisle sat President Cleveland, Secretaries Lamont and Herbert, Governor and Mrs. Morton, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and other members of the British embassy, Chauncey M. Depew and other special guests. On the left were the members of the Whitney household, Lady Colebrook and Miss Alice Paget, sisters of the groom, Lord Westmeath and personal friends of the bride.

During the ceremony at the church and before music was rendered by Eduard De Reske and Madame Nordica with organ and orchestral accompaniament. The couple will pass part of the honeymoon at Whitney's country seat on Long Island and thence will go to St. Paul, Minn.

An Eminent Poet and Preacher.

The Rev. P. O. Williams ("Pedrog") will preach at the Welsh Congregational church on Park avenue tomorrow evening, Nov. 13, at 7:30. Mr. Williams is in great demand all over the country. He is considered a preacher of great merit and also a poet of the first rank. This year Mr. Williams won the chief prize and also the chair at the national Eisteddfod of Wales, and by capturing the above prize he won the much coveted honor of being the chief bard of Wales for 1895. All Welsh people should make a special effort to hear him.

Racine Refrigerator Co. Matters.

Alderman Peterson has returned from South Milwaukee where he went in regard to locating the Racine Refrigerator works at that place. Two representative business men of town were here yesterday and are anxious to have the factory locate there, but Ald. Peterson would rather remain here and there is a move on foot at present that may culminate satisfactorily and result in the factory being rebuilt in a short time.

BOARD IN SESSION.

County Board of Supervisors Meet in Annual Session.

Very Few Changes in the Make up of This Years Board.

Alma M. Aldrich of the Town of Burlington Re-elected Chairman— Committe on Printing Named— Who the Members Are.

The Racine county board of supervisors met in annual session in the county clerk's office in the court house at 10 o'clock this morning. Every preparation had been made by the county officers in and about the big building for their reception and they will at once wade into the pile of business matters that has been accumulating for a year and waiting to be unraveled. From what can be learned it is the intention of the board to rush business as fast as convenience will permit and wind up the affairs of the county as soon as possible. The personal of the board has not undergone much of a change since they last met, a year ago. True, there are some new members but the majority have been there before, and are acquainted with the nature of the work that lies before them. The delegation from the seven wards of the city is the same as last year, all tried and true men. The same can be said of the delegation from the country towns, with the possible exception of three, who, although having served on the side board in their respective towns, have their first lessons to learn.

John C. Wagner again occupies the seat designated for the First ward representative. This is Mr. Wagner's fourth year on the board and he has been found to be a conservative, capable officer.

R. M. Boyd represents the taxpayers and citizens of the Second ward. He has been there before and can be relied upon to do his duty.

The Third ward does itself proud by returning John F. Wadewitz, a well-known manufacturer and conservative business man. Mr. Wadewitz is counted upon as one of the veterans of the board.

Leo F Miller again looms up as the Fourth ward representative and glories in the distinction of being the only Democratic supervisor from the city. Mr. Millers' excellent past record speaks for itself.

Jacob Anderson begins his second term as supervisor from the Fifth ward. He represents more voters than any ward or town in the county. Mr. Anderson is conservative and can always be found laboring for matters that will result in the most good.

Frank G. Ticknor, one of the youngest and brightest members of preceding boards, holds down his old seat. The voters of the Sixth ward knew their business when they returned Mr. Ticknor as he has always labored industriously for all concerned. He is counted upon as one of the best parliamentarians on the board.

The Seventh ward is satisfied with the work of George Miller, and right they should be, for Mr. Miller has served them faithfully during his many years' experience as a supervisor.

Burlington again sends Alma M. Aldrich, who a year ago served as chairman of the board. Mr. Aldrich is a gentleman of rare executive ability and a good officer.

H. E. Zimmerman appears to have a cinch on the officer of supervisor for the village of Burlington, for he bobs up again as merry and chipper as of old. Mr. Zimmerman is a Democrat and an editor. He edits the only English out-and-out Democrat paper in the county.

Hamilton Skewes holds down the Yorkville chair. This is Mr. Skewes' first year on the board but we venture to predict that the voters of his district will return him again.

James Hurd is elected to look out for the interests of Union Grove. He is another one of the new members, but the voters of the Grove can rest assured that they have made no mistake in choosing their present supervisor.

John Beres fills the shoes once occupied by William Smith and takes his place on the boards the representative of Caledonia. He is another one of the new members that have a few things to learn and not much to forget. Mr. Beres will make a valuable member.

Dover again sends John H. Smith to look after her interests. Mr. Smith has served before and in all matters pending before the board has rendered a good account of himself.

What could the town of Norway do without Ole Hanson? He has grown gray looking after the receipts and expenditures of the county. Mr. Hanson is the right man in the right place and the voters of his town could not have made a better selection.

John E. Rowland is Mt. Pleasant's representative on the board. He has also been there before and knows his business. Mr. Rowlands does not let the grass grow under his feet, at least while he is housed within the confines of the court house.

Raymond sends G. Sheck again. He is a careful and painstaking office holder and can always be counted upon to advocate and vote for what is right.

George Ela is Rochester's representative, and successor to Assemblyman Blake who last year was one of the best members of the board. Mr. Ela has had considerable experience in work of this kind and will look out unceasingly for the interests of the county, particularly in his vicinity.

William Schenkenberg, after a years' absence, returns to take the chair to which Waterford is entitled. There is not a better posted man in the board than is Mr. Schenkenberg, who for several years was honored by being elected chairman of the board.

Down to Business.

A. M. Aldrich called the meeting to order. Supervisor Ticknor moved that a ballot be taken for chairman of the board which motion prevailed. Supervisors George Miller and John H. Smith were appointed tellers.

A vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

A. M. Aldrich	11
H. E. Zimmerman	1
Frank Ticknor	1
R. M. Boyd	1
William Schenkenberg	2
Leo Miller	1
Ole Hanson	1

The informal ballot was declared formal and Mr. Aldrich was duly elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year.

Supervisor Zimmerman moved that a special committee of three be appointed on printing.

A question came up as to how the proceedings of the board should be printed. Some of the members believed that only the daily and weekly papers in the city should be given an opportunity to bid, while others thought that all weekly papers in the county ought to have a chance. Supervisor Rowlands moved that only bids should be received from the city papers and his motion was lost by a vote of 13 to 6.

Committees Appointed.

At the meeting of the Board this afternoon the following committees were appointed:

Judiciary—Ticknor, Ela, Anderson.

Finance — Shenkenberg, Hurd, Geo. Miller.

Printing—Rowlands, Ticknor, Wagner

To Settle with Sheriff and Treasurer—Zimmerman, Leo. Miller, Smith.

To settle with Supt. poor—J. H. Smith, Wadewitz, Hansen.

Insane Asylum—Sheck, Skewes, Wagner,

Justice and Constable accounts—Boyd, Rowlands, Beres.

Taxes and tax titles—Skewes, Wadewitz, Ela.

Official bonds—Aldrich, Geo. Miller, Hurd.

Equalization—Hanson, Boyd, Zimmerman, Leo Miller, Sheck.

DISPLAY OF FORCE DECIDED ON.

The Powers Will Make a Naval and Military Display at Constantinople.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The situation here is growing more threatening daily. In response to yesterday's note from the European powers demanding immediate information as to the measures for the restoration of order in Armenia the porte today replied that the scheme for reform in Armenia will be pushed forward "without delay," which of course is equivalent to no reply at all. Surprise is expressed even by diplomats here at the issuance yesterday of an official note by the sultan thanking the imperial authorities for their energetic measures in suppressing disturbances in Asia Minor and asserting that order has now been restored in all the districts recently the scene of riots and conflict. In view of the atrocities which had just been made public by the powers it looks very much as though the sultan was mocking the ambassadors.

Advices are received today of fresh disturbances at Marash, Bitlis and Sivas with the attendant massacres. It is also announced that the Turkish garrison at Zeitoun which was besieged in their barracks by Armenians, capitulated, surrendering their arms and ammunition. The Armenians now occupy the barracks, have garrisoned all important points around Zietoum and are throwing up fortifications and are gathering ammunition and provisions.

There is considerable anxiety in American circles on account of absence of news from American missionaries. The American ambassador has telegraphed for advice. It is reported several villages near Hadjin were attacked by rioters, who plundered and massacred the inhabitants. It is believed the end is near. It is reported the conference of powers resolved on joint action involving the display of a naval, and possibly a military force in view of thte belief that the time for peaceful means has now passed and rumors of a movement to depose the sultan are again rife. It is reported the government has decided to mobilize 20 more battalions for disposition at strategic points.

President Blackstock Coming.

Thomas M. Blackstock, president of the Wisconsin League for Good Roads, has notified Ald. Lewis, that he will be here either today or tomorrow for the purpose of talking over the question of good roads with the county board of supervisors.

OVERDUE STEAMERS.

Steamer Birkhead and Gephart Arrive in Port.

Nearly One Month Coming up From Buffalo.

Worst Storms Ever Known Were Encountered—Great Anxiety Was Felt For the Sailors— Other Marine.

The long over due steambarge Birkhead and her consort the Gephart, arrived in port at 11 o'clock last night. The steamer has coal for John Clancy and the consort coal for the Morris-Reichert Coal company. The vessels have been nearly a month coming up from Buffalo. They loaded coal at that port Oct. 13 and cleared on the 15th. Besides the steamer there was the Gephart and two other barges in the tow. When six miles out a storm came up and all ran back to Buffalo. A second start was made and the boats got 100 miles out when there was another bad gale. This time the tow broke up. The Gephart ran for Buffalo and the other two boats ran across the lake followed by the steamer. Several days were spent in again getting the tow together. A third start resulted and all the way up Lake Erie and Lake Michigan there was a series of gales accompanied by snow and sleet, and the steamer and barges were obliged to seek shelter many times and it was at some obscure place where no telegrams could be forwarded to friends.

Great anxiety prevailed among the friends of those on board and when the boats came in the captains and sailors found many telegrams and letters anxiously inquiring about them. Of course the long trip ate up all the freight money and left a little deficit for the owners to foot.

The sailors on the boat say that they never experienced such rough weather in their lives, and many of them have been sailing for 40 years.

The tug Gillon picked up the schooner Thomas Howland yesterday afternoon laden with a cargo of coal and towed her to Kenosha.

The schooner Maj. Ferry cleared last night for the Michigan shore. This will be her last trip of the season.

WEST SIDE TOURISTS.

Met Last Evening at the Home of A. B. Adams.

The West Side Tourists club met at A. B. Adams last evening and began their travels in Egypt, following the route taken by the children of Israel. Miss E. J. Christie gave an account of the condition of affairs under Pharaoh which led to the exodus of the Israelites. J. C. Dorchester conducted them from Rameses, across the Red sea, through the peninsula of Sinai until within view of Mount Horeb. A. H. Adams took them from the sacred mountain as far as Hazeroth, where D. O. Hibbard assumed charge of them and described their 40 years' wanderings in the wilderness until they came to the borders of the promised land. Mrs. Hibbard then spoke of Palestine generally, and Mrs. C. H. Percival of its inhabitants, their manners and customs. Mrs. White spoke especially of the christian portion of the population and Mrs. E. B. Kilbourn of the Moslems. No one was confined simply to a description of the ancient scenes and history of any part of the route gone over, but, on the contrary the way was enlivened by accounts of how things and people appear in those localities today. A general discussion ensued which wound up the first evening's work. The club meet at D. O. Hibbard's next Monday evening with Palestine for a programme.

YELLOW FEVER.

Eleven Sailors Down with the Plague at New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, Nov. 13.—Norwegian ship Mindel for West Hartlepool from Mobile, was towed in here with eleven of the crew suffering from yellow fever. Two had died on the voyage.

A Novel Idea.

It is free, and deeply interests everybody who has aches or pains, or who is weak and sickly. Anyone can learn the surest and quickest means to get strong and well by accepting that splendid free offer of the great specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York city. He has established a system of letter correspondence through which all sick and suffering people can learn exactly what ails them, and how to get well, without expense and without leaving their homes. All they have to do is to write to the Doctor, stating each symptom from which they are suffering, and he will answer their letter, explaining their case thoroughly, telling just what the trouble is and what to do to be cured. He gives the greatest care and attention to every letter, and tells the cause of each symptom so plainly that patients understand instantly just what ails them. And all this costs nothing. It is a splendid opportunity for those who cannot afford the time or expense to go to the city. Dr. Greene makes a specialty of curing patients through letter correspondence. He is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, and is the discoverer of that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Those who write to him get cured.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OBITUARY.

Farley.

Michael Farley died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Knight, south of this city, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning fold age, aged 86 years. Deceased was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1809, and immigrated to this county in 1835. After a few years' residence in the East he settled on a farm in Walworth county in 1838 where he resided until 1882, a highly respected and honored citizen. He raised a large family, eight of whom survive him. They are: Captain Edwin Farley and J. C. Farley of Paducah, Ky., J. M. Farley and Mrs. Catherine Creighton of Whittemore, Ia; William Farley of Lyons, Wis.; Mrs. Patrick Goff, Mrs. Catherine Farley and Mrs. George Knight of this city. The funeral will be held from St. Rose church at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Requiem high mass will be celebrated. The remains will be conveyed on the 12:30 St. Paul train to Lake Geneva, Wis., where the interment will take place.

Clemons.

Mrs. Chester E. Clemons died last night at her home, 1222 Eleventh street, of acute peritonitis, aged 30 years and 7 months. Deceased was only a few days since enjoying the best of health, and less than a week ago attended the funeral of a little niece at Somers, at which time it is believed she contracted a cold which brought on the fatal illness. During her sickness of less than four days all that loving hands and medical skill could accomplish was done to ward off the grim monster, but all to no avail, for death came only too soon to end the agony and suffering which always accompanies this dread disease.

Even members of the immediate family did not realize the dangerous character of the illness, and but few were even aware of her illness, so that the tidings of death will come with a double force. Deceased was born in Racine and was a daughter of the late Albert De Groat, who was one of the pioneer residents of the county. She was united in marriage to Chester E. Clemons over thirty years ago, and to them were born five children, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Clemons was a member of the Free Will Baptist church at Myratts Corners, and was a consistent Christian, a faithful wife and a fond and loving mother. For family, friends and neighbors alike she always had words of comfort and cheer. Besides the members of her own household she leaves a mother and brothers and sisters to mourn her sudden and untimely death. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Pugh.

Abraham Pugh died at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Davis, 929 College avenue, at an early hour this morning, after a lingering illness, aged 62 years. Deceased was well and favorably known throughout the entire city. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance and in his day was considered one of the best hunters in this part of the country. He bore the distinction of crossing the plains to the Pacific coast three different times when the country was thinly populated and Indians were as plentiful as the game that abounded in that locality. Socially, Mr. Pugh was kind hearted and a great lover of children whom he delighted to amuse and play with. He was born in Maesytrafar, near Dolgellan, county of Merionetth, North Wales, October 12, 1833 and came to this country in July, 1844. He leaves three sisters, Mrs. William Davis, Mrs. John Buie and Mrs. Hugh Hughes, all of this city, besides many nephews and neices. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Sullivan.

James E. Sullivan, one of the pioneers of Racine, died this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Malone, No. 1547 Grand avenue, aged 86 years. Deceased was born in Ireland and came to Racine nearly fifty-two years ago. At one time he served as alderman and supervisor of the Fourth ward. He was a hard working and industrious man, and well liked by all who knew him. One son, William Sullivan of Chicago, and one married daughter, residing at Brooklyn, N. Y., survive him. The funeral will take place from St Patrick's church at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

INDIAN BRAVES MURDERED.

DURANGO, Colo., Nov. 12. — The sheriff and posse from the Ute agency started for Lost Canyon where it is reported Indian braves and squaw had been murdered. It is conjectured the murders were caused by Indians. Should the killing be traced to whites serious trouble may ensue.

Case Dismissed.

When the case of the state of Wisconsin vs. Carl Lee was called in Justice Morey's court this morning, Della G. Dunlavy, the complainant, failed to appear and the action was dismissed. The girl had Lee arrested on a charge of illegitimate parentage.

DODGE TALKS OF VILAS.

J. E. Dodge Gives Vilas a Send-Off For the Presidential Nomination.

J. E. Dodge, of this city, who is occupying a fat berth at Washington, has been talking politics. In an interview with a Washington newspaper man, the following conversation ensued:

"If Senator Vilas is a candidate for president," said Assistant Attorney-General J. E. Dodge, of Wisconsin, today, "he will have the solid delegation from Wisconsin at his back in the next Democratic national convention. This talk about anti-Vilas factions in the party is a gross exaggeration of the true situation. There may be some dissenters; some who who prefer other Wisconsin Democrats to Senator Vilas. But, even so, their feelings are not so strong as to oppose Senator Vilas in the event of his becoming a candidate."

"Do you think that he will become a candidate?"

"I have not heard him say and I do not know. He is well equipped for the position, as everybody knows, and there is no reason why he should not aspire to it, I don't even know, however, that he has given any thought to the subject."

"Mr. Dodge certainly knows upon which side his bread is buttered. He could not have been misquoted, as he owes his appointment to Senator Vilas and all the country knows that Senator Vilas wields a powerful influence with the president. There are many, many Democrats in the state of Wisconsin who will talk differently." There is no question but General Bragg is the choice of the rank and file of the Democratic party in this state for any office within their gift. But Bragg is at outs with the bosses.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Governor Upham Issues His Proclamation, Fixing It.

Gov. Upham has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

Following the honored custom which our fathers of this country established, and in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, William H. Upham, governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1895, as a day of general thanksgiving.

During the year now declining to a close our state has been blessed with a high degree of prosperity, and with a marked freedom from calamities. It is fitting, therefore, that a day be set apart in which all may join, either in their homes or in public places of worship, to render thanks and humble acknowledgement to the kind Providence who has vouchsafed to us these blessings.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state of Wisconsin to be affixed.

A Pleasant Surprise.

Miss Ora Kennedy was pleasantly surprised last evening by a number of her little friends who came in to spend a few pleasant hours with her, in honor of her fourteenth birthday and wish her many happy returns of the day. They presented her with a pretty ring as a token of their esteem. Those present were the little Misses Maggie Gutman, Mattie Stoffel, Celia Hotrick, Esther Haas, Clara Frendenberg, Ella Dawson, Annie Olsen, Annie Kellar, Kitty Martin, Grace White, Sarah Thompson, Annie Madera, Julia Benast, Annie Utpil, Elsie Sullivan and Mary Hinkleman and the little gentleman present were Carl Glass, Willie Glass, George Martin, Lewis Green, Fred Harold, Artie Hanson, Eddie Thompson, Clarence Haas, Artie Kennedy, Eugene Brearley. The little Misses Mary Thompson and Stella Kennedy passed refreshments.

SACRIFICED HER CHILD.

Deed of a Pennsylvania Mother Crazed by Religion.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 13—Crazed by religion, Mrs. Elias Gilder sacrificed the life of her babe to appease the wrath of a supposed angered Deity. The child was suffocated after having been cruelly beaten and its tiny ankles were hacked with a butcher knife.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The "Weekly" JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

DUBOIS ON POLITICS.

Idaho's Senator Talks of Senate Organization.

He Believes the Republicans Will be in a Position to Organize That Body.

He Says Republicans Will by Wise Tariff Legislation Make Good the Treasury Deficit.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 11.—Senator Dubios of Idaho, stopped here on his way to Washington. He said: "If Utah elects two Republican senators, Republicans will organize the senate. I don't anticipte any attempt at reorganization until the Utah senators are elected and reach Washington. In addition to this strength, if Jones of Nevada, and Butler of South Carolina, will go into the Republican caucus it would put the Republicans in a position to organize the senate. In case neither said men are Republicans, it is my opinion an arrangement can be entered into between the Republicans and Democrats whereby the senate organization and patronage will be distributed. Of one thing I am certain, that is neither party will enter into any combination with the Populists."

"How do you think they will go about it to raise revenues for the treasury deficits?

"Through additional tariff legislation Republicans will, of course, as in their judgment what tariff legislation had best be noted to raise necessary money for the government expenses. The Republican senators from this section will insist that there be a duty on wool, as a condition of any support that may be given the eastern senators in tariff legislation affecting that section. In my judgment there will be no tariff legislation at this session of congress that does not carry a duty on wool."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Gus Olson, an employe of the Racine Wooden Ware company, had the end of one of his fingers taken off and his hand lacerated by a buzz saw this morning. Dr. Kitto attended the case.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

MAY JOIN A LEAGUE.

The Racine Base Ball Club's Prospects For Next Year.

Have Applied For Admission to the Milwaukee City League.

Information Obtained From a Milwaukee Source—Racine and Milwaukee to Play Foot Ball Next Saturday—Sporting News.

Prospects look bright for a successful season on the diamond next year, particularly so in amateur base ball circles. Information gleaned from outside sources indicate that preparations are already being made in many quarters for 1896. It is assured that Racine will have a first class club to cope with outside talent, superior in fact to the strong aggregation that finished the past seas. with such a good record. From a Milwaukee source it is learned that the Racine club has made application to join the Milwaukee City league, and assume the place made vacant by the Zieglers. The league will hold a meeting next Friday night and it is not unlikely that they may take the Racine club into the fold. It is understood that the railroads will make a rate for the teams, which will enable them to travel back and forth at a very small cost. The three teams already in the league, the Razal s, Black Diamonds and James Morgans, are losing no time in signing players, and several fast men from other amateur teams have been taken. The league is going to be faster than it was this year and the club to come in will find that it will have to play fast ball from the start, if it has any aspirations for the pennant.

Would it be policy for the Racine club to join the Milwaukee City league? This is a question that should be thoroughly looked into before the step is taken. It is not known definitely whether an application has been made but if the step is contemplated the club must bear in mind that they will be tied down for the season, and base ball patrons here will witness no other games but those with Milwaukee clubs, members of the league. The city is situated so that there is no trouble in securing first class opposing clubs for games. The team next year will be composed of about the same players as finished the season this year. They will have the advantage of playing together and better team work can no doubt be secured. There is no question but what the club can hold its own with anything in Milwaukee. Taking all things in consideration it behooves the management to weigh the matter well before taking a step that might be deplored before the season is half over.

Lincoln Base Ball Club.

The Lincolns have organized for next season under the management of Jos. H. Doderich. The members of the club and the positions they will occupy are as follows: Ben Desobler, catcher and captain; Will Baldwin, p; Fred Thomas, short stop; John Smithanna, 1st b; Joe Dederichs, 2nd b; H. Ryman, 3d b; P. Johnson, r. f.; C. Christenson, l. f.; Chas. Johnson, c. f.; mascot, Herman Jerskey. The club will hold their first annual dance at Tiedemann's hall on the evening of Dec. 14.

On the Gridiron.

The Racine and Milwaukee Athletic clubs' foot ball eleven will meet on the gridiron next Saturday, and a close game is anticipated. Manager Charles Baker is in Milwaukee today completing arrangements for the game, and to decide whether to play it here or in Milwaukee.

Thursday the Racines will play a game with the college eleven at the college campus.

The eleven from Carroll college at Waukesha are scheduled for a game here Saturday, Nov. 23.

Manager Baker, Captain Lewis and Herb Johnson witnessed the Milwaukee-Pewaukee game at Milwaukee Saturday.

Kenosha is looking for a Thanksgiving game. They are evidently afraid of meeting the Racine eleven again.

COURT AND CRIME.

John Sullivan, who has been arrested by the police more times than he has fingers and toes, was hauled in again Saturday night and lodged in jail. Today he went to jail for a few days on charge of drunkenness.

Valentine Yaeger had Bud Williams, a well known colored man, arrested for assault. The case was tried in Justice Morey's court this morning and Williams was discharged.

The proprietors of the Metropolitan hotel were arrested this afternoon for violating the 12 o'clock closing ordinance. The complainant is Roundsman Anderson.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Eva Harms, mother of Policeman Claus Harms, fell from a step at her home, 1663 North Erie street, Saturday and broke her limb above the knee. The lady is 70 years of age and the accident is a serious one on account of her advanced age. She was conveyed to St. Luke's hospital for medical treatment.

Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. All that is needed is a mild dose of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

FROM THE PEN OF A PIONEER.

Col. Charles McArthur Writes of Racine's Early History.

Col. Charles L. McArthur, editor and proprietor of the Northern Budget of Troy, N. Y., furnishes an interesting article in the columns of his paper, relative to the early settlement of this city. Col. McArthur was the first editor of the Milwaukee Daily Sentinel and attended Milwaukee's recent semi-centennial. It was his first visit to the west since 1846. Of Racine he says:

"A few miles farther north from Kenosha is Racine. A pioneer here was Marshall M. Strong, a member of the council in my day, and the editor of the Racine Advocate. He was a brother of the late Mrs. Judge Isaac McConihe of Troy, and the late Captain W. D. McConihe of the old Second New York volunteers, was once a cashier of a bank at Racine. Some years ago the wife of Mr. Strong and one or two of his children, were burned to death in a conflagration that devastated Racine.

"Many Trojans remember Patrick Crowley, who kept a livery stable on State street, Troy, and was the father of Landlord Crowley of the Mansion house. One day Patrick Crowley, who went out west on a visit, was at the land office in Racine, and there he discovered that a quarter section, 40 acres of land or more on the lake shore near the harbor in the city of Racine by some strange oversight had never been bought from the United States government, and was yet subject to entry and purchase as public lands at the government price of $1.25 an acre. Crowley, rapidly availed himself on this "find," which lifted him from the sphere of a thrifty livery stable keeper to a fortune. He returned to Troy, and bought that very valuable piece of property, the Mansion house, now kept by his son. In the old time when I drove from Milwaukee to Racine, as I remember it, the lands were covered with trees, and there were no villages and few houses between. Now the trees are mostly gone and thriving villages have sprung up between. All about Racine are large fields of cabbages which mark that lager beer and the saur krauters have moved in.

MURDERED A CHINAMAN.

Edward O'Keefe, a Chicago Politician, Pleads Guilty to the Charge.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Yesterday Lin Dock Dunn, a Chinese laundryman on South Halsted street, was shot and killed. At the inquest today Edward O'Keefe, a Sixth ward politician, appeared with his attorney, and acknowledged that he did the shooting. O'Keefe said he sent his little daughter to the laundry for a bundle of clothes and when she came home she reported that the Chinaman attempted to assault her. He went to the laundry and the Chinaman attacked him, when he shot him.

POWDER MILL EXPLODES.

Mill of the Lake Superior Powder Company at Marquette Blown Up—One Man Killed.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 11.—The wheel mill of the Lake Superior Powder company exploded at 7:30 this morning. The mill was torn to pieces and Andrew Erickson was killed. Thos. Gylling was seriously burned. There were 20 kegs of powder in the mill.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Mamie Conoly, who has been sick at her home on Jackson street, is better today.

Miss Nellie Davis returned to her home in Chicago after a few days' pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Driver of Park avenue.

G. V. Kradwell accompanied by his bride, has returned to this city and is receiving the congratulations of his many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kradwell will begin housekeeping at once.

John Halberstadt was very pleasantly surprised on Saturday evening by a large number of his friends, who being apprised of the fact that it was his fortieth birthday, had planned what proved to be a genuine surprise. About 75 couples were present and passed the evening very pleasantly. Mr. Halberstadt was presented with a chair and a rocker.

Attorney Thomas W. Spence of Milwaukee was in the city today.

Ex-Postmaster Nowell of Milwaukee spent the day in Racine.

CITY BREVITIES.

The contest for the Demorest medal for young men will occur at the Congregational church tomorrow evening.

The Racine fleet of lumber and wood carriers cleared yesterday for northern Wisconsin and Michigan ports.

The members of Court Racine, No. 1536 I. O. F. will give an entertainment and dance at Odd Fellows hall on Wisconsin street Friday evening, Nov. 15. The high chief ranger and other officers, besides delegations from Milwaukee and Kenosha will be present.

Frank A. Brabets was granted a divorce this morning from his wife, Henrietta Brabets.

With the circuit court and county board of supervisors in session the court house will be a busy place for several weeks to come.

On Friday evening there will be a fine oyster supper served at the Presbyterian lecture room at 6 o'clock by the Young Women's Christian Association. Scolloped oysters, coffee, rolls, meats, salad, beans, cake, etc., will be included in the bill of fare. All are invited, men, women and children.

Work is progressing rapidly, transforming the interior of the Lakeside pavilion into a theatre. The main entrance will be near the corner of Lake avenue and Third street.

Saturday night a match game of duplicate whist was played in the Whist club rooms. It was between P. A. Herzog and H. F. Taylor, of the Social Whist club, and Will Carpenter and John Wagner, of the Racine Whist club. Twenty decks were played and the latter were victorious by nineteen points.

WHAT "SHOOTING STARS" ARE.

A Very Common Phenomenon Explained in a Few Words.

Probably every time you boys and girls see a "shooting star" you make a wish in the hope that your desire be granted, and sometimes you shake the money in your pocket—when you have any—in expectation of gaining wealth, and conform to various other superstitions connected with this very common phenomenon. But very probably you have not the slightest idea what a "shooting star" is. It really is not a star at all, but merely one of the meteoric stones that are all the time revolving in great swarms around the sun.

These bodies, some large, some small, are constantly falling within the attraction of the earth. Their velocity is so great that when they enter the earth's atmosphere the resistance offered by the latter produces friction, and that friction heats them to the point of combustion.

Most of them are burnt up without our seeing them, but very often one will go blazing across the sky, leaving a long trail of fire in its wake. A shooting star therefore, is nothing more nor less than a meteor burning up in the earth's atmosphere. The brilliancy of the spectacle depends upon the size of the meteor and its distance from the earth.

If it were not for our atmosphere which serves us as a coat of mail, every living thing on the earth's surface would be pelted to death by these myriads of falling stones. The atmosphere saves us by burning them as they fall. Sometimes one escapes total destruction and really reaches the earth. Many specimens of this kind have been found and are now exhibited in museums in different parts of the world.

SCHOOL BOYS' LEAGUE.

Efforts Being Made to Form a National Interscholastic Athletic Association.

According to the New York Times, the school boys of the country are about to form a National Interscholastic Athletic association, which fact will be of interest here, where there are so many good school athletes. The Times article is as follows:

Scattered throughout the United States are a large number of interscholastic athletic associations, among which are the Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New England, Connecticut, New York, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Louisiana and California leagues. It is proposed that all of these associations should unite under one head—the United States Interscholastic Athletic association. This main association would govern all schoolboy athletics and further all legitimate scholastic sports. Delegates, one from each association, would meet once a year at a given place, and transact all the more important business, such as the election of officers and the arrangements for the annual spring athletic games. These games would be held at a certain place, and the champion teams of each organization would compete for the championship of the United States in each event. Thus the much-debated question as to who are the best school athletics in the United States would be settled.

KINGS OF FINANCE.

How Five Millionaires Acquired Their Great Wealth.

The daily papers are printing portraits of five modern "kings of finance"—Barney Bavanto, king of Kaffirs, who has made $35,000,000 in eight years; General Torrence of New York, the elevated railway king, who was once a very poor man but now spends $10,000 on one overcoat; Anthony Brady, once a cashier in a barber shop, now owns tens of millions of gas stock; John D. Rockefeller, 20 years ago a common clerk controls the Standard Oil company and is rated at $200,000,000; and Cecil J. Rhodes, a young Englishman, only 42 years old, who went to Africa a few years ago to die of an incurable disease, but instead of going to the cemetery he discovered a diamond field, and is now worth more than $100,000,000.—Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

DR. SHERMAN MARRIED.

A Former Racine Physician Marries His Cousin.

A Beaver Dam dispatch to the Milwaukee Sentinel of yesterday says that society circles are stirred up over the sudden wedding of Dr. John E. Sherman and Miss May Sherman, both of this city, in Milwaukee Thursday evening. The affair was kept so quiet that it did not become known until Saturday. The bride is a very popular young lady here and a member of the First Presbyterian church. The bridegroom is a well-known physician, formerly of Racine, but now living here with his parents, and is a cousin of the bride.

Tankage.

"Do you know what tankage is?" asked one of the customs inspectors of the reporter yesterday.

"Something to do with a tank?"

"Guess again."

"Well, I didn't know before today," continued the inspector, "but I was down aboard of a vessel today, a coaster bound to the eastward and was informed by the captain that he had 300 bags of tankage aboard. Then he explained that tankage is nothing more or less than dried blood. It is procured at the abattoirs at Boston and other ports and taken to Boothbay, where it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers."—Daily Eastern Argus.

Milwaukee Telegraph: "We told you so," Louisville; that if you got the Grand Army of the Republic there a week the city would likely go Republican. Not that the Grand Army of the Republic meddles in politics, but its presence inspires new love for flag and country, and people who love flag and country best are the least likely to vote the Democratic ticket in these times.

Oshkosh Northwestern: The latest board from Senator Vilas' presidential boom it had taken a double somersault and fallen in a fit.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Forty thousand bushels of potatoes have been converted into starch at the factory in Black River Falls, and 20,000 more will be ground before the close of the season, making a total of 60,000 bushels. Considering eight pounds of starch to the bushel, the product of the plant will be 240 tons. Should prices that have prevailed in past years rule the starch will sell for 3½ cents per pound, which will net a handsome return to the manufacturer.

A warrant is out at Madison for the arrest of C. W. Hill, alias Taylor, for practicing fraud. He came to Madison and interested a number of G. A. R. people in the presentation of a drama called "Atlanta." Several hundred tickets had already been sold and merchants had advanced money for the advertisements on the programme.

Advices from Baraboo states that information has reached there that H. Bartell, who resides near Loganville, met with a horrible fate. It appears that he was on a load of corn fodder and in some way fell head first beneath the feet of the horses. The team became frightened and ran away, dragging the former to death.

Dr. J. W. Overton, who was arrested at Madison last month on a charge of grave robbery at Des Moines, Ia., proves to be a detective and while in jail at Madison with Charles Morris and Harry King, who were given four years in Waupun on a charge of burglary, he learned from them of the work of their gang.

The office of the Twin City Lumberman, a weekly paper printed at Marinette, was entered and two of the forms carried away and the type of two others thrown into the stove. The owners figure their loss at several hundred dollars. The Lumberman is the local anti-A. P. A. organ and has engendered much bitter animosity.

A large number of deer were slaughtered during the first few days of the open season. One farmer in Egg Harbor brought down four of these forest beauties the first day that the law was in force. The animals had been running with his live stock for some time previous and had therefore become quite docile.

The notorious Henry Birch has left his fort in the town of Seigel and has been making his way south. Sheriff Putnam has had a posse in that locality and his recapture is almost an assured fact.

A. F. Noyes, a prominent farmer and institute worker of Beaver Dam, died from blod pisoning, resulting from a carbuncle on his nose.

August Westphal, a farmer and mill owner, living eight miles west of Shawano, was instantly killed by being struck in the forehead by a flying bolt.

George Harwood, an employe of H. W. Wright sash, door and blind factory, Merrill, had the misfortune to have two of his fingers sawed off.

The Menasha city council has decided to build a $25,000 school building.

Recent rains put a damper to the marsh fires that were raging about Arcadia.

Kenosha will start a branch of the Wisconsin Humane society.

Dan Ritchie was found guilty at Ashland of murdering Wm. Armine, 7 years ago.

Milwaukee News: Cleveland and his cuckoo following have probably succeeded in bringing the Democratic party into such disrepute that they will now be able to control its conventions with less trouble and expense to themselves. But it will be a very barren victory.

First publication Thursday Sept. 26, A. D. 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISCONSIN.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased representing among other things that the said deceased died seized of certain real estate therein described; that the homestead of said deceased is a part only of said tract of land, and the whole subject to a mortgage, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell the same, and it appearing to the court that it is necessary to sell the said real estate for that purpose.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a regular term of said county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Racine on the 1st Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that this order be published at least four successive weeks before said day fixed for the hearing of said petition, in the Racine weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, and that a copy thereof be served personally on S. Wolff of the city of Racine, and on all persons interested in said estate, and residing in this county, at least twenty days before such day.

Dated September 19, A. D., 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge, Racine County.

15 Wallace Ingalls atty. for petitioner.

(First publication Oct. 2, A. D., 1895.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lottie Boss, as administratrix of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1895,
and
Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1896,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Daily Journal, a daily newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of October, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Lansing, Mich.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

THE MAYOR'S ADVICE.

Mayor Wing, of Montpelier, Vt, Heartily Endorses Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Mayor Wing Used Dr. Greene's Nervura in His Family With Marked and Decided Benefit. Makes All Strong and Well.

HON. GEORGE W. WING, MAYOR OF MONTPELIER, VT.

Hon. George W. Wing, mayor of the capital city of Vermont, is a man of high eminence. A distinguished lawyer, he has served his state in many high offices, having been deputy secretary of state, occupied a position in the state treasury, was postmaster of Montpelier, and was elected to the state legislature in 1882. Owing to his great popularity, he has the distinguished honor to be elected mayor of Montpelier, a position he now fills with illustrious success.

When such a man, occupying so high a position in community, endorses the great curative powers and recommends the sick and suffering to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, no one will hesitate for a moment to use this grand medical discovery, this great restorer of health and strength.

Mayor Wing says: "I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in my family, with marked and decided benefit.

"Especially has it been useful in insomnia, rising from indigestion and its attendant evils. I think well of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and freely grant permission to use his letter in advertising it."

You who suffer from nervousness, nervous weakness, the exhaustion of nervous debility and tired condition attendant upon poor blood and low vitality, the nerve-wearing pain of neuralgia rheumatism, who pass sleepless or restless nights and wake mornings tired and unrefreshed, with dull-feeling head, bad taste in the mouth, and go to your occupation languid, nerveless, dispirited, without your old-time energy and ambition, do not lose a moment in securing this grand strengthener and invigorator. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and it will surely make you well.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene, is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time free of charge personally or by letter gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

IN OUR NEW STORE.

—THE NEW—

EAGLE STORE,

CORNER STATE AND SUPERIOR STS.,

Is now open for your inspection. Our stock of Dress Goods and Underwear is complete, and we have in addition a well selected line of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

J. C. HANSEN,

STATE STREET.

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JEWELER

418 MAIN STREET, - - RACINE, WIS.

Has the Latest, Newest and Most Attractive Line of Silverware. Just the place to make selections for wedding gifts.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE

Leaders of Finance in France Confer with Baron Rothschild.

Stocks in London Opened Stronger But the Unrest in Turkey Causes Anxiety.

An Important Meeting of Foreign Representatives Held at Constantinople This Morning to Bring the Porte to Time.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is reported that the general financial houses will place at the disposal of the market from fifty to 100,000,000 francs to facilitate settlements.

Baron Rothschild had a conference with the minister of foreign affairs this morning and later the governor of the Bank of France and a syndicate of money brokers conferred with him with a view to concerted action by a large subscription of capital to meet the necessities of the situation. While the course decided on is not known the meeting had a very reassuring effect. The speech of Lord Salisbury in London Saturday had a good effect here. Three French warships have left Cannes for Turkish waters.

A Better Feeling in London.

London, Nov. 11.—Stocks opened strong, Salisbury's speech at the lord mayor's banquet having had a reassuring effect and prices are better. The recovery would have been more marked but for the anxiety in regard to the coming settlements. A number of failures are feared here and abroad.

While the premiers' utterances as to the harmony of the powers in dealing with Turkey was generally considered reassuring there is an under current of feeling that the war in the East is likely to be only postponed rather than averted. In any case the government will not change its programme to strengthen the British fleet to be ready for any emergency.

The accounts of a firm interested in 60,000 shares are being closed. It is feared many others mostly small will succumb.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Meeting of the Foreign Representatives at Constantinople Give the Porte Warning of Coming Disaster.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—As a result of the exchange of numerous telegrams with other governments, the representatives of the powers held an important meeting this morning and decided to send a fresh, strong representation to Turkey insisting on being informed without further delay what measures Turkey intends to take to restore order in Armenia, and reiterating the notice that the powers in concert will take the necessary steps unless Turkey does so. It is known that the sultan still refuses to believe the powers are in accord. No amount of persuasion seems strong enough to bring him to his reason. The opinion is freely expressed that nothing short of a naval demonstration will awaken Turkey to the actual condition of affairs.

10,000 Were Killed.

It is stated that Bahri Pasha, who was dismissed at the demand of the British ambassador and was subsequently honored with decorations by the sultan, is to command the Turkish troops going to Zeitoun.

It is estimated that the total number of Armenians, men, women, children, killed during the recent massacre exceeds 10,000. This total is being constantly added to. It is estimated that during the past 10 days 300 Armenians under arrest were exiled without trial. The arrests continue.

ENGLISH MISSION ATTACKED.

Riotous Mob Attacks an English Mission Near Jerusalem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—An English mission near Jerusalem was attacked by a riotous mob. The missionaries escaped but some of the mission servants were killed. News has been received here from the provinces of the gravest nature. Further disorders are reported from different sections. The mobilizing army reserves are progressing so slowly that they might as well have been left at home. The general impression is stronger than ever that European intervention soon will be an absolute necessity to avert further and much more serious bloodshed.

Reports of more horrible acts are constantly arriving in spite of Turkish efforts to suppress them and of massacres and depredations in eastern provinces in which the Kurdish tribes are said to be the perpetrator of atrocities more terrible than any heretofore known to them. It is stated on apparently good authority that the whole districts of Erzeroum and Siva which have seen so much blood shed in the past have been devastated by Kurds who wiped the villages out of existence and that the sword and fires are sweeping over the country. The rioting and bloodshed at Erzeroum is said to have been much more serious than previous reports indicated. It is asserted that even the presence of troops failed to stop the massacre. Unresisting Armenian men, women and children were bludgeoned by the hundreds. One traveler recently from Perbizond says he met between Ferzer Abum and Balhurt 300 women who fell upon their knees by the roadside imploring protection, seeing their husbands were murdered and they were starving and homeless. The ruining of Dursos is extending on all sides. Several villages in the Hauran district have been burned. Under these circumstances even the most sanguine doubt of any possibility of restoration of order without the intervention of the powers disappears.

LETTER FROM MR. BLACKSTOCK.

Requests the County Board to Consider the Good Roads Movement.

President John H. Lewis, of the common council, received a letter from Thomas M. Blackstock, of Sheboygan, president of the Good Roads league, requesting Mr. Lewis to communicate with the county board of supervisors and ascertain whether the board could not designate some evening when the good roads movement could be discussed. Mr. Blackstock is very desirous of being at the meeting and lending his assistance for good roads. He is anxious to see the Sheridan drive extended between Milwaukee and Chicago.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Sawyer-Mann Electric Patents Declared Invalid--Belle Telephone Co. Arguments Are Knocked Out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The United States supreme court today decided several important cases. One case was that of the Consolidated Electric Light Co. against the McKeesport Light Co., and it was decided in favor of the defendant. The court holds the Sawyer-Mann patent invalid.

The court denied the motion of the Belle Telephone Co. to dismiss the appeal of the United States in the case involving the Berliner speaking microscope. The court holds that it has jurisdiction.

The court advanced the arguments in the Stanford case, setting it for the first Monday in January.

CONCERNS IN TROUBLE.

Application For a Receiver For the New Hampshire Trust Company.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11.—The state bank commissioners have applied to the supreme court for a receiver for the New Hampshire Trust company. They have in trust deposits $4,882,682; in the savings' departments, $27,187. The company holds mortgages on 1,000 parcels of land in the Dakotas and Minnesota, on which they cannot realize. The assets are unknown.

Foreclosure Proceedings Commenced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Bay State Trust company, of Boston, has begun foreclosure proceedings in the federal court against the Oregon Railway company and affiliated corporations. The amounts involved aggregate over twenty-four millions. The principal defendant is the Oregon Railway Extension company, with incidentally the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, Farmers' Loan and Trust company, the American Loan and Trust company, the Union Pacific Railway company, and the receivers of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. The Bay State company asks an accounting of all amounts under trust and foreclosure mortgages.

STORM RAGES OVER BRITAIN.

Severe Storm Raging in Scotland and Northern England and Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A severe storm is raging over Scotland, the northern part of England and Ireland. Telegraphic and railroad communication is seriously impeded. The storm commenced last evening with a heavy gale, accompanied by torrents of rain resulting in general floods throughout northern Great Britain. Bridges have been washed away and large tracts inundated. Buildings have been wrecked, harbors damaged and vessels stranded. The loss of life is slight.

PEARSON CO. DISBANDS.

Gives Up the Ghost at Beloit Saturday Night.

The A. Y. Pearson Dramatic Co., which played a week's engagement in this city, a short time ago, disbanded at Beloit Saturday night. The property was taken possession of by an agent of Richard K. Fox, of New York. It is said that the company was using the property without authority. Shortly after the company left this city, the manager is said to have fled with the proceeds of a week. Bernie White, of this city, was with the company.

BIG STRIKE ORDERED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Housesmith and Bridgeman's union decided on a general strike to force a new agreement from their employers. It is expected that six thousand will go out.

Circuit Court.

The November term of the circuit court opened this morning, Judge Fish presiding. The greater part of the day was occupied in the arguing of different motions. A jury was empaneled to view and pass judgment as to the advisability of widening Summit avenue.

Valuable Pictures.

Every picture in the collection to be exhibited and sold in the parlors of the Presbyterian church this week Thursday and Friday, will be of especial interest as being all studies from nature, which can not be duplicated. They have been slowly gathered together during a period of 15 years or more, and of some of them it may be said that even the subjects will soon be no more, and yet they have an historical interest; as for instance studies from the old slaves, who are rapidly dying off, and will soon be no more. Beside these are glimpses of the wild and rugged coast of Catalina island, off the coast of southern California, as well as bits of nature study taken near our own city. These pictures are to be sold for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian association. All friends of this organization are asked to help the ladies at this time by calling in and looking over the collection, as the pictures will be within the reach of all.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off nor soil the linen.

RACINE TO THE FRONT

Our Post Office Makes the Best Showing of Any in the State.

Comparisons Made with the Offices at Oshkosh and La Cross.

The Percentage of Expenditures to Gross Receipts Dropped From 36 Per Cent. Last Year to 29 Per Cent. This Year.

The Journal has from time to time called the public's attention to the rapid strides being made by the Racine postoffice, under the efficient and businesslike management of our postmaster, Andrew Simonson. The phenomenal increase in business has been a source of much gratification to our citizens. It has not only been of local interest but of interest to the entire state. The Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel has the following dispatch from the national capital on postal affairs in the state:

"The people in the postoffice department here have a very high regard for the showing made by the state of Wisconsin in its postal affairs," said Auditor George A. Howard of the department, whose report for the last fiscal year has just been published. "The state must be in a thriving condition," continued Mr. Howard, "and although there are several states of the Union which surpass her in the amount of their postal business, Wisconsin is making rapid progress. There is, perhaps, no better department of the government for giving opportunities for judging of the improvements in the commercial interests of the country than right here in the postoffice department, where we receive reports from every postoffice in the land, whose relations are, as everybody knows, most intimate with the people of every community. So I must say, although a Tennesseean with only a general knowledge of affairs in the northwest, that I have been led, by constant association with the figures appertaining to the postal business, to look upon Wisconsin as a thoroughly progressive commonwealth, whose interests are diversified to such an extent that her people enjoy splendid increase of prosperity, even in times of great commercial depression. The state has certainly made an excellent showing during the past year."

Wisconsin Stands Ninth.

The evidences which are contained in the report of Auditor Howard, and which led him to make these remarks, show that Wisconsin is the ninth state in the Union in the amount of her receipts from postal business. The total receipts from the various offices of the state during the past year were $1,779,714, an increase of about $100,000 over the preceding year. The items covered by this statement include receipts from every source and the expenditures cover the compensations of postmasters, clerks, rent, light, fuel, etc., the free delivery service, railway postal expenses and transportation of mails within the state. Another interesting fact is that the excess of the expenditures over the receipts in the state fell from $316,381, according to the previous report, to $265,562, the showing of the report just made public. This excess of expenditures is one of the lowest shown by any of the states being a large postal business, but there are eight or nine states whose postal business shows a profit to the government each year.

Some splendid records were made by the postoffices in Wisconsin during the past year, and the greater part of the increase in general postage receipts in the state was made in four or five of the principal cities. The business of the Milwaukee office increased during the past year from $453,381 to $481,905, and the percentage of expenditures to gross receipts in that office rose from 40 to 41 per cent.

Racine Shows up Best.

About the best showing made by any office in the state during the year is that by the Racine office. The gross receipts of this office increased more than $25,000, reaching the handsome figure of $85,046, which is nearly one-third more than the receipts of any other office in the state outside of Milwaukee. Another striking fact about the Racine office is that the percentage of expenditures to gross receipts dropped from 36 per cent., according to the report for 1894, to 29 per cent., as given by the report just out. The La Crosse office increased its total receipts from $42,013 to $51,426, and its percentage of expenses to receipts fell from 54 to 45 per cent. The receipts of the Madison office for the year were $45,784, which is $3,000 more than the past year, and its percentage of expenditures to receipts remained at the same figure, 39 per cent. The Oshkosh office dropped two points to 49 per cent. in the percentage of its expenditures to receipts, and registered increase of $3,000 in gross receipts, the total for the past year being $36,583. The West Superior office fell off from $27,385 in gross receipts, to $27,030, and during the same period the percentage of its expenditures to gross receipts rose from 47 to 54 per cent.

A further evidence of the growth of the state during the year is the increase in the free delivery system. This increase amounted to about $20,000 for the entire state, $7,000 of which was due to the extension of the free delivery system in Milwaukee, $2,000 in Racine, and $1,000 in Oshkosh.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses blood, spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Bishop Ninde Greeted with Large Audiences—Humane Society Work Discussed at the Universalist Church.

Bishop W. X. Ninde preached a very impressive sermon at the First Methodist church yesterday morning before a large congregation. The Ariel Sextette very kindly assisted in the musical exercises, singing two anthems, "Remember Now Thy Creator" and "On Calvary's Brow." Bishop Ninde, who is one of the noblest and sweetest characters among the bishops, is an inspired preacher as well and his sermon was followed throughout with the keenest attention by the large audience. At the close of the sermon a contribution was taken up for the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education society. In the evening Dr. Eaton preached an able sermon on "The Fatherhood of God."

At the Second M. E. church last evening Bishop Ninde preached another sermon, the little edifice being crowded to the doors.

The evening service at the Universalist church Sunday night was devoted to the subject of humane work. Special music was presented and Messrs. E. C. Doane and A. P. Dutton of the local Humane society, told of the work being done in Racine. R. D. Whitehead, superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane society, was present and answered many inquiries regarding the work in Wisconsin.

Rev. Dr. Lamar of Texas, one of the most noted Baptist divines of the south, will preach at the First Methodist church next Sunday evening.

This is the week of prayer for young men and is being observed by the church throughout the United States. No special meetings, however, will be held in the Racine churches.

The Venerable Charles T. Susan, archdeacon of the diocese of Milwaukee, preached at the Racine mission yesterday. At Holy Innocents chapel on Washington avenue holy communion was celebrated at 11 o'clock a. m. Rev. J. W. Gilman being celebrant and the archdeacon delivered the sermon. At St. Stephens church on Northwestern avenue Evensong was sung at 3 p. m., after which the archdeacon preached on "Missions." At 7 p. m. the Immanuel church welcomed the deacon with a large crowd. The whole choral "Evensong" was rendered by the choir. The archdeacon again preached about missions and related some of his experiences. The people can't help being interested after hearing the archdeacon.

ANOTHER GASOLINE FIRE.

The Department Puts Out a Small Blaze on the North Side.

A gasoline stove at the home of Samuel Martin, residing at 1745 North Chatham street, was the cause of another fire this morning, which narrowly escaped destroying the building and seriously injuring Mrs. Martin. As it was the lady was somewhat burned about the head and face but not seriously. The gasoline had accumulated outside of the tank and when ingited caused a large blaze, setting fire to the interior of the house. Mrs. Martin attempted to subdue it but failed and an alarm of fire was sent in. The department responded and soon put the fire out, but not before the kitchen and dining room were badly scorched. The damage will amount to several hundred dollars, fully covered by insurance.

This afternoon the fire department responded to an alarm from Racine Junction, occasioned by a fire at the Basket factory. The blaze caught about the chimney of the main building, but was easily put out without any material damage resulting.

OBITUARY.

Soens.

Michael Soens died at his home, 1418 Wisconsin street, at 5:30 Saturday afternoon of chronic bronchitis, aged 69 years. Deceased was one of the earliest German residents in this city, having resided here nearly 50 years. He was born at Dahlmoin, Germany, Sept. 7, 1826, and emigrated to this country in 1842, settling at Buffalo, N. Y. After several years' residence in New York state Mr. Soens emigrated westward and landed in this city in 1846, where he has ever since been a continuous resident, highly respected and honored by the entire community. For years he conducted a blacksmith shop at the corner of Wisconsin and Fourth streets, but 12 years ago retired from active business. Mr. Soens was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Welter at Milwaukee Oct. 22, 1849, who survives him. They had no children by marriage, but adopted four, all of whom are living but one son. They are: Mrs. Christina Zons of Kenosha, Mrs. Fred Stockler of this city, and Miss Julia Soens, an unmarried daughter, who resides with the parents. Deceased was a member of the Catholic Young Men's society and St. Joseph society. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Friends are requested to send no flowers.

Hook and Ladder Truck.

A handsome hook and ladder truck passed through this city this morning, bound for South Milwaukee. It was in charge of Harry Kupfer and was built by Nick Pirsch, the well known wagon manufacturer of Kenosha. The weight of the truck alone is 1,500 pounds, and with the ladders 2,100 pounds. The price of the truck is in the neighborhood of $400, and it was built expressly for South Milwaukee.

How's This!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him Perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

HIGH SCHOOL CLOSED

Escaping Steam Drives the Scholars From the Building.

A Special Meeting of the City Council is Called.

Defective Steam Pipes and Coils Cause the Trouble— Rumor That Portions of the Floor Are Bulged —Contractors Notified.

Much has been said about the heating system placed in the new high school building by Richter & Son of Milwaukee. It has been charged that the system will not heat the building properly; that it is a coal eater and various other defects have been passed around by knowing ones. One thing is certain and that is, the system is defective as it now stands. This morning Prof. Velland found it necessary to dismiss the scholars from school and close the doors of the building on account of the accumulation of steam in the rooms. During the larger part of last week the scholars and teachers were put to much inconvenience by the presence of steam, but still they stuck to their school work. The proper authorities were appealed to and the company notified of the condition of affairs. It appears that the steam coils and pipes which are concentrated in one room in the basement are leaking. The air from the fans pass through this room in order to become properly heated and the leaking steam is radiated to every room in the building. Two of the company's workmen were sent down to make repairs and when they left claimed that everything was in working order. This morning the steam was so thick in the school rooms that one could almost cut it with a knife and there was no other alternate to do but to close the school until repairs are made. The teachers and scholars had become sick from inhaling the steam and everything was wet throughout all the upper part of the building. We are informed that the floors in several places are beginning to bulge out and one window sill has turned up so that now it resembles a rain spout. The pressure of so much steam cannot but help result in much damage to the building. This afternoon workmen again arrived from Milwaukee and are at work endeavoring to stop the leaks. Members of the board of education have appealed to John H. Lewis, president of the city council, to call a special meeting of that body to consider what is to be done in the matter. Mayor Janes at present is out of the city. Mr. Lewis is inclined to accede to the demands of the school commissioners and called a special meeting of the council for tomorrow night.

Its passage through the council occasioned much wrangling on the part of the aldermen as to the relative merits of different ways of heating large buildings. Richter & Sons finally secured the contract for something less than $4,000. They gave a $5,000 bond to indemnify the city against any loss. Half of the contract price was paid the contractors, but the balance is withheld pending a final test of the system. The bond of the firm still holds good and they will probably be asked to pay all damages resulting from escaping steam.

The closing of the school is to be deplored as it deprives the scholars from prosecuting their school work. There is only one of two ways to do. Either repair the defect permanently or throw the system out and put in a new one.

The question of heating the new building was the subject of much comment at the time the matter was before the council. Many heating firms submitted bids and it was some time before a contract was made.

A MURDERER LIBERATED.

PRUVIS, Miss., Nov. 11.—The jail here was broken into last night by a mob. Will Purvis, an alleged murderer and white capper, was liberated.

ERIE ROAD SALE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Judge Lacombe in United States circuit court, confirmed the sale of the Erie road made Nov. 7. The price paid was $2,000,000.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 11.—A severe earthquake has occurred at Katuna. The inhabitants are panic stricken.

"New Woman" Defined by an Old Man.

The new woman is pretty homely.

She was always old, but was never good form till now.

She knows her husband by sight.

Hates children.

And cats.

Toils her age without asking.

Wears loose shoes and tight corsets.

Pays twice the price of natural violets for artificial and wears them from choice.

Rewrites fiction into history to read at the Mutual Admiration Society club.

Eats raw onions to put into effect her heaven-born right.

Declines to dance before being asked, and plays checkers all night with a dude.

Brags that she hasn't read "Trilby."

Goes to the theater in the afternoon and to church in the evening.

Hunts foxes in winter with second generation nobodies in society.—Philadelphia Times.

An Important Office.

To properly fill its office and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition the body is almost certain to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in some of its various forms. A slight cold develops the disease in the head. Droppings of corruption passing through the lungs bring on consumption. The only way to cure this disease is to purify the blood. The most obstinate cases of catarrh yield to the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla as if by magic, simply because it reaches the seat of the disease, and by purifying and vitalizing the blood, removes the cause. Not only does Hood's Sarsaparilla do this, but it gives renewed vigor to the whole system, making it possible for good health to reign supreme.

"Turn the rascals out"—the familiar party cry—may be applied to microbes as well as to men. The germs of disease that lurk in the blood are "turned out" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla as effectually as the old postmasters are displaced by a new administration.

After Home Talent.

John Williams, Rob. Williams, Will Bailey and Al. Geer refused a good offer from the Marie Wellesley company to travel with the troupe during the present theatrical season and giving vocal selections. The young men compose a fine quartette, all having excellent voices. The Wellesley company will make a specialty hereafter of playing "Suwanee River."

Freight-Traffic Booming.

Railroad freight traffic on both the St. Paul and Northwestern roads has never been as heavy in this city as it is at the present time. The St. Paul road sends and receives two trains of freight every night, and additional help is being put on in order to handle the business.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt., 10c.

Winter Tourist Rates Via. the Northwestern Line.

The Northwestern line is now selling excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

The Citizens of Racine and Vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m. In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

P. K. BULL, Prest. A. P. STARR, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell Seed Potatoes, Farm Seeds and Nursery Stock. Fine chance to increase your income. Liberal terms. Outfit free. Apply at once. W. S. Little Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Steady, energetic man to handle a fast-selling line of goods. Salary or commission. Also splendid side line for agents handling other goods. Hooker, Grover & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

$100.00
Given Away
Every Month
to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month.
WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that
It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes
—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.
Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?
Write for further information and mention this paper.
THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

Thread a Needle
With poor thread, and notice how many knots, kinks, and ravels there are to catch in the eye. Small in themselves, and yet large enough to cause no end of vexation. Use
Willimantic ★ Star Thread
and notice how smooth, strong, and even it is. It's always the same from beginning to end. Imperfections are made impossible by the most perfect methods and the most scrupulous care. Ask your dealer for it.
Send 24 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an interesting book on thread and sewing. Free.
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

GUARANTEED
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES INSURE TO THE SICK THESE GREAT POINTS OF ADVANTAGE OVER ALL IMITATORS
The Electric Current can be immediately felt, although soothing to the most sensitive. The strength of the current is under the complete control of the wearer, so much so that a child may be treated and cured by the same power of Belt necessary for the strongest man.
It can be changed from positive to negative current at a moment.
They have saved tens of thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Chronic Disease and Nervous Ailments in man and woman from any cause where drugs confirmed medical men failed to cure.
NO MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY.
Avoid all cheap (so called) Electric Belts and fraudulent imitations of our Electric Belts and Appliances, as these are an imposition upon the suffering.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC TRUSS is the many retentive and curative Truss made for the radical cure of Rupture.
Inclose six cents and send for our Large Illustrated Catalogue in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages; containing medical facts, sworn statements of cures made and descriptions of Belts and Appliances. Address
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,
205 to 211 State Street, Chicago.

NERVE SEED WEAKNESS
This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, Nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wisc., by F. HARBRIDGE, 202 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

In Buying a Piano or an Organ
Do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render them instruments par excellence. Old pianos or organs taken in exchange. Instruments sold for cash or easy payments.
Catalogues and full information sent free.
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250 and 252 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK
BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE
DIDN'T USE
SAPOLIO

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

328 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

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Sample copies sent free on application.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

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The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

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THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

REPUBLICANS RUB IT IN.

The immense Republican victory in yesterday's election now render certain the election of a Republican president to succeed the tariff reform Cleveland.

From literally every state where elections were held in the Union, comes the story of Republican gains. When Maryland goes Republican, and Kentucky so close that the doubts are much in favor of the Republicans, the story of Democratic gross mismanagement, incapacity and aptitude for mischief is made plain.

The majorities are colossal. They are ponderous. Republican majorities in Maryland, my Maryland, render absolutely certain that Gorman will be retired at the coming session of the legislature. When Boss Gorman in the state of Maryland is retired, which he will be, the signal notice and put up that the American people know how to draw the line, and no party feeling or love for party will stand in the way which the political bosses make themselves obnoxious and a party course, has for its guide, the commercial and business destruction of the republic. Democratic misrule, Democratic mismanagement of the finances, Democratic tariff reform which was rapidly involving the country in business disorder and the people gradually in distress, has worked just about the same in every portion of the country.

New York will retire Senator Hill. This is certain. One of the most monstrous political frauds in this or any other country will be permitted to leave the seat of government by the back door, unnoticed and unhonored.

Tammany while its claws are seriously clipped, yet triumph over the reform ticket in New York city. This would not have been the case, except for the too-goodiness of the reformers and the inability to sink personal preferences and vote a combined ticket against Tammany. The zealots of a moral reform yet do not understand the disposition of the people. Such creatures as Tammany however, are enabled to take advantage of the mistakes of believers in good government. This will not always be the case

Tariff reform has gone for good.

Democratic tariff reform has vanished, in the smoke and roar of a grand, inspiring Republican victory. Any tariff reform will be accomplished by its friends and not by its enemies, which is quite a different thing.

Ohio notifies its Senator Brice who by the way lives in New York, of his enforced retirement at the earliest opportunity.

Exit Gorman, Hill, Brice and a number of Democrats of more or less prominence all over the country.

CONTRASTS.

The Sentinel gives a few figures as showing how the present Wilson tariff law works as a trade destroyer and a comparison with the workings of the McKinley law. It says:

The present tariff law has been in operation 14 months. During that period the customs receipts have been $189,818,390.33, which is nearly $14,000,000 less than the receipts under the McKinley law for the 12 months from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893. The receipts for the first year under the new tariff law are $16,000,000 less than during the fiscal year of 1892, and $42,000,000 less than during the fiscal year of 1893 under the McKinley law. The receipts from internal revenue show a corresponding decrease, being $12,000 000 less during the past 14 months of the fiscal year of 1895.

An even more unfavorable showing is made by comparing the imports and exports under the two tariffs. Taking the first nine months of 1894, during eight of which the McKinley law was in force, with the first nine months of 1895, one finds a highly significant record that speaks for itself. It appears that during the first nine months of 1894, a period when the business depression was severely felt throughout the country, there was an excess of exports over imports to the amount of $79,028,234. For the same period in 1895 under the Gorman-Brice compromise tariff there is an excess of imports over exports of $43,052,276 Instead of a balance of trade of $79,000,000 in our favor we have one of $43,000,000 against us, a loss of $116,000,000.

The above figures speak in a manner not to be mistaken. The administration seems to have been as successful in building vessels as commerce destroyers in times of war, as in making tariffs laws to destroy commerce and trade in times of profound peace.

There was an election yesterday. It was a Republican day, for a fact.

CHILD LABOR.

Child labor must be taken in hand. There is a law in this state fixing the minimum age at 14 years, but it is constantly violated and the inspector whose duty it is to enforce the law steadily neglects to enforce the law. An item from a Pennsylvania paper says:

"The minimum age at which children should be permitted to work in mills, mines and factories is the subject of about 200 letters received by State Factory Inspector Watchorn. He recently asked these men, who are leading business or professional men in all parts of the state, to give their opinions on the subject At present 13 years is the minimum age.

All but a few have replied, and very few incline to the present age of 13 years The majority say that after a great deal of thought on the matter they incline to either 14 or 15 years, and would favor legislation fixing one or the other of those ages. Mr. Watchorn will probably embody the letters in his annual report with a view of having some legislative action. Inspector Watchorn says it is a matter of record that a year ago 5,000 children under 13 years of age were employed in this state for 10 hours per day; now none are employed under 13, and the question at issue is: Are they not too young even at 13 years to endure the continuous toil of ordinary modern factory life or 10 hours per day or 60 hours per week?

Here is a field for labor organizations sadly neglected. Child labor is something that can not be too strictly regulated. The following pitiful story is published in the Bradoford, Mo., Standard, which illustrates the horrors of child labor:

A child, not over 14 years of age at that, entered a store with her mother Friday and bought few cheap articles. The mother kept back the tears at first, when she told her story to the merchant, but they finally coursed down her cheeks as she looked down upon the child at her side, who did not have the necessaries of life. Her husband is an invalid and G. A. R. veteran, and there are six small children to be cared for. This one is not very strong, but walks two miles to her work every morning, eating her dinner at the mill. The merchant noticed a Laconia pay envelope in her hand, with these figures on it, $1.50.

"Has your child been sick?" he asked.

"No. That is she has not been well, but for the past two weeks she has worked every day, and that is all her pay comes to," the mother sobbed.

Reckon this up and you will find that it comes to 12½ cents a day, while the overseer gets $5 for the same length of time, and Agent McArthur draws his $10,000 or $12,000 a year. Yet people wonder why there is a wide abyss between employer and employe. People who do not know the inside of the mill system censure labor speakers who ask for an organization that will prove too strong for capital to shake or even cause to quiver. The poor devils who live on the hope that they will die young some night after they have gone to sleep, look upon the immense dividends that the Laconia and Pepperell are declaring with the same feeling that the child's father had when he was thirsting for water and food on the battlefield.

There is no politics in the matter nor should there be. Much talk is indulged in about arbitration and all that, but why does not the law protect labor and more especially the labor of little children from the rapacity of grabbing factory owners? Should such injustice be allowed? And it is no wonder labor organizers and the boycott flourish.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The Republicans of Wisconsin are vitally interested in the selection of a successor to the late Mr. H. C. Thoms, chairman of the state central committee. The aspirants for the honor are quite numerous and appear from several sections of the state. There should be no trouble in choosing an able man, for the Republican party has many who would not only honor the place, but would fill it with signal ability.

There is, however, one point that must be well considered, there must be no mistake made. Among the prominent Republicans whose names are being considered, are those who are now located at Madison and who were not long since elected to state offices. It will be a mistake to choose any one of these gentlemen, no matter how prominent or qualified. The moral effect is only too often an element in good politics, and in choosing a state official for the chairmanship, a moral effect will be produced that can not but prove dangerous.

Of late years the people have signally shown politicians that they can not be depended upon. It must be obvious that Republicans will not quietly submit to any machination by which any state administration and especially the present one, foist one of their members into the state central committee as chairman.

It must not be. Whoever the chairman is, he should not be a state official.

It is not to be expected that the Cleveland administration would give out the contracts for the proposed new Revenue cutter authorized by the last congress. It is now asserted by our Democratic administration that these would be contrary to all precedent to do anything England did not want this country to do. In other words it falls back behind an alleged treaty while tying the United States up, permitted England to rove the great lakes with armed revenue cutters.

Would any patriotic American citizen in the light of events of late years for a moment think the Cleveland administration would carry through to a finish any thing that England said she did not like? As a fact as far as all international matters are concerned, England rules this country.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The question of government ownership of railroads loses none of its interest in view of late events. There is one element in railroading that, however it might operate in other lines of business, has forced itself upon the attention of people. This is competition. Much of this railroad competition has not resulted in favoring the great public as might be reasonably expected, for various reasons.

In many instances the motives have been any thing but to better trade conditions and the competition has been conducted in such manner as to destroy rather than build up. Chauncey M. Depew said lately that the Northern Pacific road had been forced into bankruptcy through the paralleling of that road by the Great Northern, and in this method of railroad competition it may be said that other roads besides the Northern Pacific have been badly injured by the paralleling for in the end, it anything but helps legitimate competition.

The San Francisco Chronicle refers to this phase of railroad competition and says:

"Competition has produced this extraordinary result in many cases, and yet it is seriously contended by many that on the whole it is beneficial. Some day the a delusion will disappear, and people will perceive plainly that private ownership of railroads is responsible for enormous waste, which the consumer must settle for. An intelligently administered system of government railways would do away with unnecessary parallel lines and substitute for them better constructed trunk lines with abundant feeders. In the face of the fact that the major part of the railroad mileage of the United States is in the hands of receivers, it is absurd to contend that private ownership has resulted in giving satisfaction to either stockholders or people. The former have been robbed by the multiplication of unnecessary roads, and the people have been flogged by the managers in their endeavor to make two, three and four parallel lines pay dividends where a single well-conducted line could have easily taken care of all the traffic."

Any project to bring about government ownership of our railroads must of necessity embrace the soundest business principles. It must entirely be removed from all control of the politicians and the strongest of civil service government surround it. Railroad appointees must be made under some system that will insure competent men, and the rules of removal must be such, that the best of discipline can at all times be had. To make railroad appointees of any degree elective would be a bad mistake. There could be no discipline whatever under such a system. Neither will it do to permit superior officials to remove inferior officials at their own whim. Yet it must be so arranged that dismissals will be prompt for any violation of rules, for inattention to orders, or abuses of the traveling public. Redress must at all times be prompt. Government ownership of railroads is not impossible of achievement, and its success would very soon bring about government ownership, state and municipal, of all telegraph, steamboat lines, telephones, electric light lines, water works and street railways. Partisan politics can never operate our new efficient transportation facilities.

ENOUGH OF EXPERIMENTS.

The Sentinel says: "Three years ago the people decided to try the experiment of placing the government under Democratic control. The most alluring promises were made, and the prospect held out of increased prosperity; of higher wages for workmen; larger profits from manufactures, trade, and commerce; of higher prices for what the people had to sell and cheaper prices for what they needed to buy. Dazzled by these rather inconsistent but otherwise attractive propositions the voting masses resolved to try the experiment. They have since had a bitter experience. Instead of the beneficent results they were led to expect, they have seen wages reduced, business blighted, vast numbers of men out of employment, factories closed, and the government itself reduced to the verge of bankruptcy and forced to borrow money to meet its current expenditures. Thus they have come, by the road of practical experience, to a knowledge of the evil tendencies of Democratic policies. They have reiterated the verdict of condemnation given last year, and will emphatically renew it at the election of a president, and congress next year."

Whole columns could not more forcibly and vividly portray the situation. It is as correct as could well be pictured. But in the whole thing is an object lesson that Republicans understand. The leaders and party workers is understood by this. The Republican masses or rather high privates are the ones who administer on the political estates of their leaders and bosses when they presume too far, and grow careless in the matter of correct legislation. What the people have done in one case they are apt to do in another. The very enormity of the majorities is good and sufficient notice.

The electric cars seem to be making good progress in the direction of Racine. From Chicago the electric lines have reached Evanston where they now stop, and from Milwaukee the electric cars have reached Cudahy and are headed in the direction of South Milwaukee or what used to be known as Oak Creek, about half the distance between the two cities of Racine and Milwaukee. From Racine the electric cars are headed north, but as yet have not reached any great distance.

The past season has been the driest known for many years. Wells have ceased flowing, springs stopped flowing, river dried up, lakes with several feet of water in previous years have been completely dried up to the very bottom.

LET THE GRADES REST.

The action of Mayor Janes regarding the frequent changes of grades in the council Tuesday evening and his remarks thereon will be endorsed by every citizen who has noticed the abominable and wretched work done in the name of the grade fiend. The work done in the way of changing grades, and changing sidewalk grades has amounted to practical confiscation of property, and a forced loan to keep up the contractors who flourish around this vicinity. Grades are kept on tap. Grades flow out from the city government as numerous and as liberal as the water from the city artesian well for thirsty people in the various drinking places where the water has been placed on tap.

The mayor says in his veto against changing the grade of Racine street, Reilcy court, etc.:

"First. There is no petition from the owners of property lying along the street effected by the proposed change of grade. I think that no grade, except in very rare cases, should be changed without the petition of a large majority of the persons whose property is effected by the change.

Second. Many of the property owners have made permanent improvements to conform with the present grade and the city would therefore be liable for damages caused by the proposed change.

Third. I believe the present grades are better than the ones proposed by this ordinance."

Let the mayor be endorsed by all those who have so keenly felt the injustice of this grade changing. Let a strong and vigorous public sentiment back up Mayor Janes. Let us have a state law passed at the earliest opportunity which will make it impossible to ever change a grade when once officially made without the consent of at least four-fifths of the property owners and next, this secured, the damages to be ascertained, no benefits to be considered, and the money paid in court therewith to pay those entitled. No matter who meddles with the streets, the city, the railroads or what, the damages to be first paid in court as is the case in Pennsylvania before the first strike can be done with the pickaxe.

Says the Providence Journal: A minister in Milwaukee gives the Prohibitionists some cold facts to consider. He thinks that the preponderance of brewers in the affairs of the city is unfortunate, and that the generous contributions obtained from them for public objects is "a kind of blackmail, which is equally disgraceful to the men who extort it and the men who yield it," but nevertheless he is willing to admit, after observing social conditions in Massachusetts, where he was formerly settled, and in Wisconsin, that there is greater temperance where the existence of a large German element makes beer the chief drink. He declares that the beer business is not necessarily evil, and says, "I am quite prepared to admit that, as compared with the drinking of strong liquors, the drinking of beer is in the interest of temperenance. No one who fairly studies the situation can doubt that Milwaukee is a sober city. You will see less drunkenness here than in Boston, for instance." And this is because in Milwaukee they drink beer in preference to liquors. Sensible advocates of real temperance will agree with this view, although it is impossible to beat it into a Prohibitionist head.

The action of the United States Leather trust in closing down for the next sixty days and thus throwing out of employment over 15,000 men, is evidence that the strong arm of the government should be brought in operation. We have laws on our statute books forbidding trusts and providing punishment for any violation, but United States district attorneys are silent because the government so desires them to be.

There have been some well written editorials regarding the convicted murderers, Durrant at San Francisco, and Holmes at Philadelphia. But unfortunately there is hardly a chance that the verdicts will be carried out. The technicalities of law are many and the judges who would rather a vile criminal should go unsentenced than a miserable technical point be overlooked, are too numerous to hope that justice will be meted out.

Mr. Rockefeller appears to be following in the same manner as did the late Leland Stanford who stole millions from the people in company with the head schemer himself Collis P. Huntington and several others. The return of $7,000,000, may in a manner, as it were, ease a conscience, but it does not help any the poor fellows who have ruthlessly been crushed in their business enterprises.

The Republican party at times is on freely too generous to its foes. It is wholly unnecessary to go out of its way in the coming reapportionment to give the enemy a favorable point. The Republicans must be just and play fair, this people will demand. But all points the Republicans are honestly entitled to let us have them sure.

Reports say that the triumph of Tammany in the city of New York was only due to the betrayal of the reformers. This interpreted in the light of the truth means that Tammay's triumph was due alone to the stupidity, inertness and the blundering stubbornness of leading reformers.

The Milwaukee Evening Journal is not publishing any rambling explanations of its party's defeat Tuesday. In a grave disaster, it can perceive the causes that led to the overthrow. It is not believed that the rainbow chasers will be furnished nutriment by the Journal.

Demagogue Altgeld is making an exhibition of himself, but the Illinois people are used to him and pay no attention.

CELEBRATION OPPOSED.

The Two Rivers Chronicle talks against any celebration of Wisconsin's semi-centennial on the ground of the large expense necessarily entailed. It says the celebration will certainly cost between one and two million dollars and every dollar of it would have to be raised by direct taxation. The meager display made by Wisconsin at the Columbian exposition with the $150,000 appropriated therefor is an illustration of the expense of such things and it is almost impossible to conceive how any sensible man can advocate a celebration in 1898 under the present circumstances. But no doubt at the next meeting of the legislature there will be a strong gang of boodlers present to lobby for an appropriation therefor just for the boodle and fat jobs there will be in it.

The returns are in to the extent that the grand Republican victory of Tuesday increases in splendor with the counting of the votes. The solid south is smashed and Maryland elects a Republican governor and a Republican legislature. Kentucky does exactly the same thing. Southern cities like Louisville and Baltimore give very large Republican majorities and everywhere is the will of the people manifested. Free trade is sent under a strong guard to the rear, and tariff reform a la Brice-Gorman-Mills-Wilson in chains that can never be broken. The prostrated business condition of the country alarmed the people and party ties went by the board.

It has not been so long since that party workers were figuring that the control of the United States senate could not be wrested from the Democrats for some years. But as in cases of gross party gerrymanders, the will and rage of the people were not taken into consideration as deserved. When the American people set the pace for such overpowering majorities and vast rolling tidal waves came in fashion, it was seen that large party majorities in state legislatures well as in congress itself might be wiped out in a night as it were.

The United States senate is now Republican; if there was any doubt, the elections of Tuesday set the questions at rest. In the figuring, who among the shrewdest politicians were counting upon Maryland? It was expected that Ohio was liable to knock out Monopoly Brice, who was not even a citizen of the state, but even as to this, it was not so very certain because Ohio for many years has sent one Republican and one Democrat to the senate.

Bob Ingersoll once said that when Kentucky went Republican he would believe in a hell. Now that Kentucky has gone Republican by some 15,000 majority his attention has been called to the thoughtless remark made years ago. But the smart unbeliever in the Bible gets out of it by saying that that was all bosh that the fact of Kentucky going Republican proved beyond a doubt there was no hell.

The price Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was sold at it is confidentially said by New York aristocratic leaders will not establish the rate for American duchesses. The next batch of European broken down and dilapidated samples of nobility will find the market price has fallen.

The Republican victory is sublime. The fringes of the solid south are badly torn and the white element of the south with the greatly advanced public sentiment, will be found in the Republican ranks more and more with each advancing year.

One of the features is that the Republican majorities in states like Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Kansas and others the past two years largely exceed the majorities of the war period.

Mr. Cleveland to the Democratic party: "It is a condition that confronts us and not a theory." Mr. Gorman and ex-Governor Hill say positively there is no more theory about it, the condition is a fact, and they agree with Mr. Cleveland.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Elkton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

The prize fight is now off and Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons after keeping the country in a high state of excitement for many weeks, have sneaked off and are firing words at each other. The plain truth is that at no time did either one of these prize figters want really to fight.

When Baltimore and Louisville go Republican by many thousands of majority the people can perceive the deep disgust that has overcome the Democracy. With fair elections in the south the white vote of itself will be Republican.

Bogus tariff reforms have met with a blow they will never recover from. The people distinguish between a tariff reform that plunges the country rapidly towards bankruptcy and a tariff reform intelligently done by its friends.

Maryland, My Maryland. The Maryland people have at last come into their own. Too much Gorman-dizing surfeited them, and enabled the people to perceive the true inwardness of the thing.

Wisconsin rainbow chasers received a quietus on the Tuesday elections. They have permanently retired to their holes and the holes are permanently plugged up.

Wisconsin Democrats are not saying a word just now. They haven't a word to say.

The Ashland mayor is making a fool of himself, that is all. In order that a plain state law be enforced he is to proceed to apply the law to features that were not intended.

The Republican party when in power should effectually settle some questions that for some time have been the sport of politicians and cranks.

Kentucky Republicans are already talking and booming Governor-elect Bradley for the vice-presidental nomination.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. at $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

HORSE-SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. june 19wkyrr.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at

Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track,

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built our Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill in Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

Mill Grinding Every Day Except Sundays.

All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.

Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams

ROBERTS & CASE,

Racine Junction, - RACINE, Wis.

THE FLATHEAD VALLEY

The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir, Tamarack and Cedar—Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals—Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate—Unsurpassed in Productivenes—HOMES FOR ALL.

THE Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana. The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and low-lands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and precious metals.

As for climate, no part of the continent can present greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from the Pacific. The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water works, electric light, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead Lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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BRITISH ON NETTLES.

Awaiting the Impending Crisis in the Mohammedan Empire.

Utterances of British Ministers Have Been Extremely Pessimistic.

The Political Outlook Has Been More Threatening Than in Many Weeks Past—What Will be Done with the Turk? a Ruling Question.

(Copyrighted 1895 by Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The diplomats of Europe are still tossing upon the sea of uncertainty. Throughout the week, the political outlook has been murky and threatening to a degree not experienced for such a length of time in years past. Then again, the atmospheric conditions which have prevailed, continuous fogs and rains, have added to the feeling of depression, giving London the gloomiest week recorded for a long time, and as if it was not enough to give anybody the blues, the speeches which several of the cabinet ministers have made during the week in various parts of the country, have not been calculated to enliven the drooping spirits of the average Britisher.

The ministerial utterances have been pessimistic in the extreme, no glint of sunlight having streaked through the clouds, the gravity of the political situation is recognized on all sides, and therefore the speech which the Marquis of Salisbury is to deliver at the lord mayor's banquet at the Mansion house this evening is awaited with the greatest anxiety.

This feeling of apprehension is not decreased by the fact that it is known that naval estimates which will be presented to the house of commons, when that body reassembles, will be of unprecedented magnitude and importance. The Times in a leading article on the subject yesterday which is attracting much attention, said: "England can brook no rivalry in naval armaments." The above remark to a certain degree, sums up a situation, which for Great Britain is perplexing and dangerous beyond any exaggeration.

The apparently rather indiscreet speech which the Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, under secretary of the foreign exchange, delivered at Derby, in which he alluded to the evident break-up of Turkey, has created much of a sensation abroad, especially in Berlin where as much significance has been attached to it as if it had been delivered by the Marquis of Salisbury himself. That something will soon have to be done by Turkey or for Turkey, in order to restore order in Armenia, where anarchy prevails, nobody for a moment doubts.

Between this and the partitioning of the Turkish empire among the powers there is a wide gap. The Turk is indolent and cruel, poor and fond of pitting one power against another while carrying on its alleged policy; but the Turk is capable of doing some hard fighting against the best troops of Europe if the religious fanaticism of the Mohammedan is aroused.

HEAVY RAINS PROMISED.

Special Bulletin Issued by the Weather Bureau—Rain For the Ohio Valley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The weather bureau issued the following special bulletin to the press: Rain has fallen in New England southwest ward to Texas, but the weather has been generally fair in the South Atlantic states and the northwest. Very heavy rains have occurred in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and western Tennessee and the rains will be heavy today and tonight in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, probably giving sufficient water in the upper Ohio river within the next few days to partially relieve the coal blockade. The rainfall will probably be heavier in Louisville and Parkersburg than in Pittsburg.

BAHRI PASHA DECORATED.

First Fired from His Position and Then Given High Honors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The Official Gazette announces that Bahri Pasha, who was dismissed from his official position in pursuance to the representations of British Ambassador Sir Philip Currie owing to his ill-treatment of Armenians, has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Osmanlen Order as a reward for his good services.

FELL THREE STORIES.

Student of a New Orleans College Lost His Balance and Was Killed.

NEW ORELEANS, La. Nov. 9.—A fatal accident which resulted in the death of Brother Ambrosia, aged 30 years, occurred at St. Aloysius college, this morning. He climbed into a third story window in the college to adjust a curtain, when he suddenly fell backwards from the window to the stone curb below. His neck was broken.

Street Car Vestibules.

The Belle City Street Railway Co. have completed vestibule attachments to one of their cars, as the state law requires. The required improvements on the other cars will be pushed as rapidly as possible and it will not be long before every car running on the line will be equipped with vestibules. The old oil head lights now in use will be dispensed with and their places on each car will be taken by modern electric headlights, used on electric lines in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Northwestern Side Tracks.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company filed a deed in the register of deeds' office today for a right of way from the main line to Horlick's Food factory and also another branch through land owned by the Blake estate. The company intends to construct side tracks to the outlying factories in that vicinity.

DIED ON THE GALLOWS.

An Arkansas Man Hanged For Murdering His Wife.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9.—Wm. Newman, a white man and once a prominent farmer, was hanged at Clinton, Van Buren county, yesterday for the murder of his wife. Mrs. Newman was murdered on Aug. 18 last and the body thrown in a creek. At the wife's funeral while standing by the grave surrounded by mourners, Newman exclaimed: "Before God, I never murdered my wife." This led to his arrest and conviction on circumstantial evidence, it being shown that Newman wanted to get rid of her in order to marry another woman. When sentence was passed tears streamed down his cheeks and he exclaimed: "God be my judge, I never saw my wife, after leaving home on Sunday, until I saw her in the creek." Newman made no effort to get a new trial or executive clemency.

CHICAGOANS AT NASHVILLE.

The Chicago Excursionists Cordially Welcomed to Tennessee's Capital.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The Chicago Southern States association excursion trains came into Nashville from an hour and a half to five hours late, owing to some slight accidents to some of the locomotives. The weather which had been fine up to today suddenly became heavy, and the excursionists landed in the same kind of a shower that they tried to escape from by leaving Chicago. The temperature was a few degrees higher, however, and some of the heavy overcoats were worn on the left arm.

The tourists were awakened by the booming of cannon, fired by the local military, and after a hurried breakfast were escorted to the Theatre Vendome, where the only ceremonious part of the programme was permitted by the weather and was carried out. Col. S. A. Champion, chairman of the local committee on courtesies, called the meeting to order, and introduced the various speakers. Gov. Turney was ill at his home in Winchester and the welcoming address was delivered by Ernest Pillow, speaker of the state senate and acting governor, who paid a fine tribute to Chicago and the northwest in behalf of the state of Tennessee. Wm. McCarthy, mayor of Nashville, followed in a few words of cordiality, and Ferdinand W. Peck, president of the Chicago Southern States association, responded. Gov. Altgeld was the next speaker, acknowledging the welcoming on behalf of the state of Illinois. Mayor Geo. B. Swift followed on behalf of Chicago, and Major J. W. Thomas, president of the Tennessee Centennial association, and Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of Chicago, finished the oratorical programme. The afternoon exercises will be adjusted to suit the weather.

ARRESTED FOR NON-SUPPORT.

Mrs. Thomas Holland Burned the Bed to Keep Warm.

Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued in Justice Morey's court for the arrest of Tom Holland charged with non-support of his wife and child. The complainant was Humane Agent Dutton. City Marshal Easson, arrived with the warrant secured a rig and repaired to the Fox quarry, west of the city and brought his man in. The preliminary examination was deferred until next Wednesday, and Holland was incarcerated in jail, in default of furnishing $100 bail.

The wife told a pitiable tale to the humane agent, and if it is true Holland will undoubtedly serve a long term in jail or perhaps do time at Waupun. She resides near the corner of St. Clair and Jackson streets. She stated that her husband very seldom comes home, but when he does he abuses her and calls her vile names. Since their marriage he has not contributed anything to speak of to the support of herself and infant child, and what food and clothing she has, kind neighbors have provided. She has not a stick of wood in the house to burn and the only food that she has been subsisting upon is bread and jelly. A few days ago when the cold weather put in an appearance Mrs. Holland was obliged to break up her bed to secure fuel to warm water enough to wash her child. This is the third time that Holland has been brought before the bar of justice to answer to the same charge. His marriage with the woman was a forced one and the ceremony was not performed until the law took a hand. Holland does not deny that he has failed to provide for his family, but states that, as he only earns a dollar a day, he is unable to do so.

Justice Morey provided a market basket full of victuals which he sent over to Mrs. Holland's home.

MATRIMONIAL.

Anderson-Thorson.

It has just been learned that Miss Lily Anderson and Mr. Chris Therson were quietly united in marriage on Oct. 26 at the Second M. E. church parsonage by Rev. C. S. Lane. Their many friends wish them a happy wedded life.

Overcome by Gas.

Fred Hale, an employe of the Racine Hardware company, was overcome by gas this morning while testing a gas engine. His condition was discovered by a fellow workman and with the assistance of others Mr. Hale was carried into the open air and soon revived. Dr. Garlock was called and rendered medical assistance. This afternoon Mr. Hale is resting easy at his home, 1452 Junction avenue.

University Extension Lecture.

Prof. J. W. Stearns, of the Wisconsin State University delivered a lecture at the High School building last night to a large audience. It was the third lecture of the university extension course. The professor's remarks and illustrations were instructive and entertaining.

WORK FOR NEXT YEAR.

City Improvements That Are Being Contemplated For 1896.

College Avenue Will Undoubtedly be Paved—May Pave Fourteenth Street.

More School Room Must be Provided in Various Districts—Council Must Make Appropriations For the Purpose.

It is probably pretty early in the day to begin the discussion of the public improvements to be undertaken next season by the city. And yet when we see the work of the present year dragging close into the winter, with fair promise that the Park avenue paving will be delayed by snow storms the question may well be asked, why not have all plans for future work laid in the winter time so that with the early spring may be commenced such improvements as are to be made. If the work of preparation and planning be facilitated there is no reason why all contracts for extensive improvements cannot be let before May 1 and the contractors be compelled to complete their work within a reasonable time and not keep a street turned up from early spring till the edge of the succeeding winter.

The paving of College avenue appears to be a matter foremost in the minds of the city fathers. Most of the aldermen are favorable to the plan, but here as with the paving of Main street is expected to come up a lively discussion as to the material to be used. Some residents favor asphalt; others want brick and perhaps the majority of the property owners feel that cedar block is as much as they care to pay for. It is to be hoped it will be early decided what plan will be carried out and that the discussion will not hold through a year.

Then again many members of the council favor paving Fourteenth street. With this year two streets have been paved to Fourteenth and it is considered advisable by many members of the council to have a cross street paved to Washington avenue. To pave Fourteenth street it is considered is the most feasible, inasmuch as the Street Railway company will have to bear a large portion of the expense and the property owners be in a great measure relieved.

On the west side it is probable that Northwestern avenue will be paved from the C. & N. W. tracks to the end of the street car line. In the Fourth ward, the plan of paving North Main street which was on a fair way to adoption last year received so serious a setback that it is probable the project will lie dormant for several years.

When it comes to grading they say the members of the board of public works "have got a little list." Whether this list is prepared with a view to getting back at some of the property owners who have helped make life miserable for the commissioners is difficult to determined. Sufficient is it to state that the list strikes in pretty near all directions so that it is bound to hit some of the enemies of the board. The sound of the axe on the shade trees may have been spared on Main street but there are streets where less influential people live where the walks will come up and the trees go down as though before a Kansas cyclone.

The School Room Question.

Last but by no means least comes the demand on the city cash box for more school room. And it is a demand of a nature toward which the council cannot afford to turn a deaf ear. In the industrial world where pecuniary gain is the incentive we always find that the law of supply and demand sustains the commercial equilibrium; that there is never a demand, but that demand is supplied and as a rule on very short notice. Whenever the supply exceeds the demand a panic generally results.

With the rather rough experience of the board of education during the past few years it is pretty safe to say that a very lively panic would result among the members of that august body should the supply of funds by the council come up to the demands of the board.

More school room is needed and needed badly. A few thousand dollars expended each year has in a measure eased up the situation in some districts, and the council drops into a lethargy only to find on awakening at the opening of a new school term that the children are huddled together like sheep in a pen and the distracted teachers are well nigh beside themselves as to how to mete out instruction and mental food to those entrusted to their care.

Provision must be made for the rising generations. This is an age where the young man and woman who wishes to keep even with the world must have educational advantages which 25 years ago were considered in the nature of "accomplishments." Many cities are loading themselves with a bonded indebtedness for the purpose of taking care of these young minds. This indebtedness is made in long period bonds so that these same children will have the opportunity when they shall have grown up to exercise the intellect they are now training in finding means to meet these bonds when they become due, when their fathers who contracted the debts shall have passed beyond the reach of the sheriff. This is one plan of municipal financiering and who shall now say that it is not an efficient plan to put into effect in Racine to relieve pressing needs?

The case of the state vs. James Lockhardt, a colored man, charged with adultery, was called in Justice Morey's court this morning. Owing to the absence of an important witness the case was adjourned until next Thursday.

NEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Formed Last Night by the Members of the D. Y. P. S.

Last evening a meeting of the Danish Young People's society was held at their home on Marquette street for the purpose of forming a benevolent society, in connection with the D. Y. P. S. An organization was perfected and the following officers elected:

President—Hans Michaleson.
Secretary—Miss Sadie Bjorrehus.
Treasurer—Ole Peterson.

The new society starts out under very favorable circumstances, having 15 charter members. The object is to assist members in case of sickness.

HOPKIN'S LIBEL SUIT.

The Arguments in ex-Mayor Hopkin's Suit Against John R. Tanner Made Today Before Judge Adams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The libel suit of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins against John R. Tanner, chairman of the Republican state central committee during the campaign of 1894, came up for argument today. The case came up on the demurrer of the plaintiff to the pleas filed by the defendant, February last, in which he alleged that the circular he sent to the voters of the state charging Mayor Hopkins with levying blackmail for political purposes upon the disreputables of Chicago contained nothing but the truth. In the plea were given the names of many from whom it is charged a campaign fund was collected.

Attorney Hamilton argued that the pleas in case show that Tanner was justified in sending out the circular upon which the ex-mayor bases his libel suit. He read an additional plea filed on behalf of his client setting up that the circular was a privileged communication upon which libel cannot be based. Hamilton argued that Tanner was not actuated by malice but was simply performing his duty as head of the committee. The circular was sent under seal to the parties for whom it was prepared, and the defendant was not responsible for the fact that it obtained publicity in the newspapers.

Judge Gilbert, attorney for the plaintiff, argued that Hopkins was not a candidate for any office and there was no necessity for an attack on his character. It was not necessary to communicate to campaign managers in the city of Cairo that in Chicago Hopkins was raising a campaign fund from the disreputables.

In any case, it was no part of the duty of Tanner or the state central committee to slander a man who was not before them for any office.

Judge Adams took the matter under advisement and if he decides that the pleas show justification the case of the ex-mayor will be dismissed. In that case Hopkins will take an appeal.

OHIO BANK FAILURE.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Uhrichsville, O., Makes an Assignment.

UHRICHSVILLE, O., Nov. 9.—W. B. Thompson, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, filed a deed of assignment today. It is said depositors will not lose a cent.

GOLD LEAVING US AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Rumors are current in the street that arrangements have been completed for the shipment of from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000 in gold by next Wednesday's steamers. The houses mentioned in connection with the reports decline to make any statements either confirming or denying them.

LOSS OF VOICE
After Acute Bronchitis
CURED BY USING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

"Three months ago, I took a violent cold which resulted in an attack of acute bronchitis. I put myself under medical treatment, and at the end of two months was no better. I found it very difficult to preach, and concluded to try Ayer's Cherry

Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms, and I feel sure that one or two bottles more will effect a permanent cure. To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dist. Secretary, Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S LEADS ALL OTHER SARSAPARILLAS.

NEBRASKA MURDERS.

Nebraska City Man Jealous of Maude Fessler.

Shot and Fatally Wounded Her Because the Other Fellow Took Her Home.

Albert Applegate of Beaver City Assassinated in His Cornfield by an Unknown Man.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 9.—Last night at 1:30 Tom Mayer, a well known character about town, shot and fatally wounded Miss Maude Fessler. The shooting occurred at a dance. Maher had been drinking heavily and became enraged at the sight of Maud Fessler preparing to go home under the escort of another man. He pulled his revolver and shot her twice, the fatal bullet entering just beneath the shoulder blade. Fred Plattner received two bullets in his cheek while attempting to disarm Maher. Maher jumped through a window, but was run down by an officer and placed in jail.

Deed of an Assassin.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—A special to the Bee from Beaver City, Neb., says: Albert Applegate was murdered in his cornfield, near Wilsonville yesterday. The assassin is unknown, but is supposed to be from Denver. He first appeared in the neighborhood yesterday at the home of John Nelson, a brother-in-law of Applegate. In a few minutes four shots were heard and Applegate was found near the cornfield in which he had been at work, with a bullet through the head, which had produced instant death. Indications are that Applegate had started towards his assassin when he was first covered. The men had clinched after three shots were fired. The fourth and fatal one left blood stains. A posse of citizens are in pursuit but have not overtaken him. Applegate has estranged the affections of the wife of a man in Denver who is said to be the assassin.

What has become of our foot ball club? Only one game in three weeks is enough to deaden the interest in the sport.

Merchants are carrying a much larger stock of goods than in several years past, and expect a brisk winter trade.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for nearly half a century by the people with entire success.

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3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness
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7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
20	Whooping Cough
27	Kidney Diseases
28	Nervous Debility
30	Urinary Weakness
34	Sore Throat, Quinsy, Diphtheria

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
9.55 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
12.35 p. m.	11.50 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	1.40 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
	8.35 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	Arrive from Chicago.
7.25 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
10.55 a. m.	1.40 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
12.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For the West.	For the West.
12.35 p. m.	8.17 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
10.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From Chicago.
7.25 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
10.00 a. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	
For the West.	From the West.
3.50 p. m.	8.17 a. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE RACINE AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.	Going South.
11.52 p. m. daily	5.23 a. m. daily
4.25 a. m. ex. Sunday	7.50 a. m. daily
5.47 a. m. Sunday only	8.25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9.00 a. m. ex. Sunday	9.38 a. m. ex. Sunday
10.35 a. m. daily	11.35 a. m. daily
1.05 p. m. ex. Sunday	2.20 p. m. ex. Sunday
3.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	4.35 p. m. daily
4.22 p. m. daily	7.52 p. m. daily
6.35 p. m. daily	
7.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a. m. daily	7.35 a. m. ex. Sunday
12.45 p. m. daily	12.23 p. m. ex. Sunday
4.55 p. m. daily	4.25 p. m. daily
	8.05 a. m. Sunday only
	12.20 a. m. Sunday only

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS LEAVE THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

7.40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.20 a. m.—North and West.
9.45 a. m.—North.
10.40 a. m.—South and East.
11.05 a. m.—South and East.
12.20 p. m.—West and North.
12.35 p. m.—North.
1.50 p. m.—South and East.
3.30 p. m.—West and South.
4.10 p. m.—South, East and West.
5.05 p. m.—North.
7.05 p. m.—North and West.
7.25 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE:

5.50 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8.35 a. m.—North and West.
10.35 a. m.—South, East and West.
11.50 a. m.—North and West.
1.15 p. m.—South, East and West.
1.45 p. m.—South.
2.35 p. m.—North.
4.50 p. m.—North and South.
5.15 p. m.—North and West.
6.45 p. m.—South, East and West.
8.00 p. m.—North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASON, Mailing Clerk.

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BATTLE AX PLUG
THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOOD TOBACCO EVER SOLD FOR THE MONEY

THE NAME OF THE NEXT
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF NOVEMBER 4TH, 1896.

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OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Uniform Classification of Freight Rates Demanded.

How it Would Benefit Racine Factories and Workmen.

Report of Investigations Made by the Classification Committee Before the Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers at Chicago.

The question of uniform classification of freights upon all railroads in the United States is of paramount interest to every shipper in the country and indirectly lightens the drain upon the pocket books of the consumer and increases the earnings of the millions of employes of our nation's work shops. Racine has her immense manufacturing institutions employing hundreds of hands and ships thousands of dollars worth of manufactured goods broadcast throughout the length and breadth of Uncle Sam's territory. In addition the products of our factories reach the consumers of nearly every foreign country under the sun.

Is it not natural then that the question of uniform classification is of vital importance to our business interests? Were there a uniform classification of rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian boundary line the farmer, the laborer and consumers in general would be greatly benefitted.

Consumer Pays the Difference.

The high tariff imposed by the railroads upon freight comes out of the pockets of the man who buys the goods. The manufacturer does not pay the difference and why should he?

Freight traffic associations for different sections of the country fix the rate with a few suggestions from the National Inter State Commerce commission. At the present time, the rates are unjust and the discrimination is so marked that a vast difference over the present method of classifying freight is demanded by manufacturers in all parts of the country. They argue that inasmuch as all manufactured goods have greatly depreciated in price during the past 25 years the railroad companies have not reduced the tolls to any material extent. If for instance bulky manufactured goods such as wagons, fanning mills, etc. which will not weigh over 20,000 pounds to a car load, are loaded here and shipped to Georgia or some other Southern state, the railroads charge the shipper with the minimum capacity of the car say 24,000 pounds. Here is a loss to the consumer of the freight on 4,000 pounds. When the car crosses the Ohio river, it is classified again by another freight traffic association which raises the minimum weight of the contents of the car to 32,000 pounds. From the Ohio river to the point of destination the consumer again pays extra tolls on 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of freight that he does not possess. Is this not unjust discrimination and a willful violation of what is right?

Uniform classification and reduction of freight rates, would benefit all. It would help the manufacturer because he would sell more goods to the consumer; the consumer would buy more because he could buy cheaper, and the mechanic would increase his earnings because he would have more work.

The railroad official says that the manufacturer is crying for uniform classification of rates because it would increase his own individual business and place him in a position to accumulate more of earth's wealth. Certainly it does, while at the same time it gives more employment to his workmen, consequently he earns more.

Report Made by W. T. Lewis.

During the second annual convention of the National association of agricultural implement and vehicle manufacturers, recently held in Chicago, the question was thoroughly discussed and forcible addresses were made urging the necessity of a change in the present method of classification of freight rates. The association represented more wealth than any other industry in the country, with the exception of railroad and brewing interests.

William T. Lewis of this city, who was chairman of the committee on Freights and Classification read the following report formulated by the committee, before the convention. The report is borrowed from the Implement Age of Philadelphia:

"Late in November, 1894, information was received to the effect that the Western Classification Committee decided to advance the car load minimum weight to 24,000 pounds, and the l. c. l. classification of many agricultural implements to second class instead of third class. These advances were to have become effective January 1, 1895. The committee at once became diligent in protesting against these proposed advances and secured a call for a special meeting of the Western Classification Committee, which was held in Chicago, December 17, 1894. Your committee came together at that time and appointed sub-committee, consisting of R. H. Wright and J. F. Tracy, to appear before the Western Classification committee then in session and present the protest of this association against the proposed advance in classification. This committee secured telegrams and letters of protest from representatives of the different lines of manufacture interested and presented the same in so favorble a manner before the classification committee that they secured the postponement of the advance in the less than carload classification until July 1, 1895, and also the restoration of the 20,000 pound minimum weight for a number of our commodities. The members of the association were duly advised of this proceeding by a circular letter of the secretary of the association, dated Dec. 22, 1894.

We were not content with these favors and at once took the matter before the Western Freight association and from that organization secured through commodity tariffs the entire restoration of the 20,000 pound minimum weight. This action of the Western Freight association was speedily followed with corresponding action on the part of the Trans-Missouri, Trans-Continental and Texas associations. The members of the association were duly advised of these favors by circular-letters and through the trade press.

Anticipating the advance in the western classifications which were to become effective July 1, 1895, by reason of the postponement above referred to, the committee was again called to meet at Chicago in May. Before this meeting a careful canvass of the necessities of the association was made. When the committee came together it was deemed wise to formulate the petition to the western classification committee, which should contain all that it was deemed advisable for the association to solicit from their organization at the time.

A copy of this formal petition is attached and marked "Exhibit A." The members of this association were advised of this proceeding and of the contents of this petition by circular-letter and other means. We were not successful with the classification committee at this time as we had hoped; indeed, our entire petition was "turned down," owing to the fact that only one negative vote was necessary in the classification committee at that time to prevent the granting of these favors. When it was known that our petitions had met with unfavorable action we at once advised the members of the association to bring their influence to bear upon the railroads interested in the matter, and we were thereby able to secure the consideration of the petition by the Western Freight association which met in Minneapolis in July. At this meeting our petition was considered and generally granted by the authorization of commodity tariffs, making the third class rate apply on the less than carload shipments of many of our agricultural implements. Favorable action was also taken regarding several matters pertaining to the vehicle trade, on our request.

At this meeting of the Western Freight association a very important action was taken wherein it was decided that a two-thirds vote should govern in the deliberations of the western classification committe.

Your committee has again revived the petition above referred to and it will be considered by the western classification committee at its meeting in November, when we hope for the re-incorporation in the western classification of the favors that we have secured from the Western Freight association, and if this action can be had from the classification committee, it will give general effect to the rates that are now enjoyed throught the commodity tariffs in the several associations.

The committee has been careful to note the formation of the new classification by the Illinois railroad and warehouse commissioners. No changes of particular importance to the implement or vehicle trade have been made in the new classification lately promulgated by that body. The only feature deserving of mention is the fact that it has been the result of an effort to bring this classification into closer conformity with the official classification. There have been no changes in the other several classifications governing in the United States worthy of note in this report.

The committee is convinced that the rights of all interests in this country will never be protected against the present discriminations that exist until a uniform classification is agreed upon and has been put in effect, and from our experience we are led to believe that such a classification cannot be had until it is required and enforced by act of congress, and to this end we beg to recommend to this association that it shall lend its influence to secure from the next congress an act requiring a uniform classification of freight.

Your committee desires to recognize the hearty co-operation of Mr. Stever, chairman of the executive committee, and Mr. Frary, the secretary of the association."

To Appeal to Congress.

Later in the session the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The facts brought to our notice by the committee on freights and classifications and by our own personal experience in shipping goods to points which are located beyond that classification governing at point of shipment, and thereby subjecting these goods to an advance in weight and overcharge by the latter classification, and

Whereas, In our judgment the present method by which classifications are determined and rates established by the transportation companies is on a wrong basis, there is too much ambiguity attached to the term "classification;" therefore, it is

Resolved, That the executive committee appoint a special committee to draft a memorial to the fifty-fourth congress, asking that steps be taken at once toward a passage of a bill requiring the railroads to adopt a uniform classification throughout the United States and territories. And further, it is

Resolved, That the executive committee should carefully look after such bill when presented for passage, and should request each member of this association to correspond with their representative in congress and the senate, urging the support of such a measure."

There are 318 inmates in the Wisconsin Veterans' home at Waupaca—223 male and 95 female.

BIRKHEAD OVERDUE.

Now Twenty-six Days Out From Buffalo.

Many Telegrams and Letters For Members of the Crew Here.

A Large Coal Fleet Arrives in Port—Steambarge Pawnee Stuck in the Mud— Shallow Water in the River—Marine News.

The steamer Birkhead and consort Gebhardt, the latter with a cargo of coal for the Morris, Reichert Coal company, are now 26 days on the lakes in making the trip. They left Buffalo Oct. 13. Wednesday the overdue vessels were weathering a storm off the Manitou islands. Telegrams and letters have been received in this city from anxious friends and relatives of the crews of both boats, inquiring whether they had arrived and fears were entertained that the steamer and her consort had foundered, but happily such has not occurred. They ought to arrive today as the wind and weather has been favorable.

Stuck in the Mud.

The steam barge Pawnee arrived in port this morning with a cargo of coal for Jos. Carroll. The tug Gillen took her in tow and landed her at her dock after much trouble. All the way up from opposite Claney's dock the Pawnee was dragged through the mud and at Main street bridge the Gillen broke a large hawser. The Pawnee draw about 12 feet, 6 inches of water, but the water is so shallow that it was almost impossible for large boats to navigate.

Shallow Water Up Stream.

The schooner Maj. Ferry came in with a cargo of lumber for Capt. Williamson. Capt. Messner, of the tug Gillen, stated that it was with much difficulty that he landed the Ferry at Mead street bridge on account of the shallow water up stream. The Gillen had to see-saw back and forth to prevent getting stuck in the mud.

No Tidings From the Missoula.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 8.—There is still no tidings of the missing steamer Missoula, now seven days overdue. The boat and her crew of 16 men has been given up as lost. She was owned by Capt. Thomas Wilson, of Cleveland, and valued at $80,000. She was about 300 feet long and rated A 1. Her cargo consisted of 70,000 bushels of wheat valued at $50,000.

General Marine News.

The barge Porter and consort B. W. Jennes arrived in port yesterday afternoon with coal, the former for W. H. Pugh and the latter for John Clancy. They were 13 days in making the trip from Buffalo.

The steambarge R. A. Seymour, Jr., with ties for Chicago, is weathering the gale here. The Seymour was at one time owned by the Otter Creek Lumber company, of which Charles Wright was president.

The schooner Bello and scow Silver Lake arrived with wood cargoes for W. H. Pugh and N. Johnson.

The steamer D. E. Parks is in port wind bound.

The barge Minnie Orton arrived today with coal for John Clancy and the schooner Rob Roy with wood for Fellows & Co.

The harbor master has been notified that a sunken log lies in the east draw of Fourth street bridge that ought to be removed. The tug Knight Templar struck it while going up the river the other night and the tug Gillen struck it today.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGED.

Omaha Complains of the Advantages Given Her Little Sister, Council Bluffs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The interstate commerce commission today heard arguments in two cases brought by the Commercial club of Omaha, Neb., charging the railroads centering in that city with discrimination against the place. The first of the complaints is directed against the roads crossing the railroad bridge to Council Bluffs, Ia., and charges that the rates between Omaha and points in Iowa are so excessive to prejudice interests of Omaha in favor of Council Bluffs. The other case involves rates principally on cattle between Omaha and southwestern points. It is charged that the rate schedules are so arranged as to operate in the interest of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and other points to the prejudice of Omaha. Mr. McHugh appeared for the Omaha organization. Most of the railroads involved were represented.

THE OPEN SWITCH.

Responsible for a Fatal Freight Wreck on the L. & N. Railroad.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—Freight No. 28 on the Kentucky Central division of the Louisville & Nashville railroad was wrecked today by open switches at Morning View, 17 miles from Cincinnati. Wm. Headson who was in a box car with Eugene Leigh's valuable yearlings was killed. The race horses were not seriously hurt. Seven cars were demolished including two filled with hogs, most of the hogs being killed. The track was cleared at noon. The trainmen escaped with slight injuries.

A MONTREAL FIRE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.—Hill's cold storage warehouse on William street caught fire today. The damages were mostly caused by water, and amounted to between $80,000 and $100,000.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad docks still remain in the same dilapidated condition and no move has yet been made to repair it.

THE GAS WAS TURNED ON.

Man and Wife Found Dead in Their Bed in New York This Morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A man known only as "Mr. Bausch," was found dead in bed today. His wife was also dead. The gas jet in the room was turned on full. Bausch and his wife last evening called on a Mrs. Hicks, a friend who lives on East Sixty-ninth street, where they were given lodgings for the night. They retired at 9:30 o'clock. They did not come down stairs this morning and when Mrs. Hicks went to their room at 10:30 o'clock she found the door of the room locked. The hallway was filled with the odor of escaping gas. When the door was burst in the man and woman were both lying on the bed dead.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

The Sentence of Murderer Durrant Postponed for Two Weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—The sentence of Theodore Durrant has been postponed two weeks.

SUING FOR INSURANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—In the suit of Dr. Conyers Herring to recover $15,000 insurance on the American schooner yacht Mohican which was burned at Shoreham in March last, Montague Eder, the husband of the doctor's former wife was examined today.

He said that he joined Mr. and Mrs. Herring on board the Mohican at Fayal and denied that there was any unpleasantness during the trip. Mr. Eder, who is said to have been the partner of Mr. Herring in the purchase of the yacht, also testified that he introduced the latter to the English insurance company.

CITY BREVITIES.

One of the return pipes in the steam heating apparatus at the city hall burst this morning but did no damage. Steam fitters are at work repairing the leak.

The work of paving Dodge and Driver streets is delayed owing to a scarcity of paving brick.

Frank Kammerer, the Washington avenue taxidermist, is mounting three deer heads for Chief of Police Johnson.

Mrs. McMurphy will deliver an informal talk on her recent visit to Europe before the members and friends of the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock p. m., at the association rooms. The lecture is open to all.

This evening the employes of the Chicago Rubber Co. will hold a dance in the new building recently erected by the company adjoining their factory. A grand time is anticipated.

Bishop Ninde, of Michigan, will preach at the second M. E. church Sunday evening and at the First M. E. church Sunday morning. Bishop Ninde is one of the most learned Methodist divines in the country.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mary C. Hulett is visiting with her son at Minneapolis.

F. M. Knapp has returned from a visit with his daughter at Cleveland, O.

Miss Mary Jasperson and Nels P. Nelson were united in marriage last evening by Justice Morey at his home on Superior street. Both parties reside here.

Olle Botsford, Fred Gates and Henry Smieding went out to Eagle Lake on a few days' hunting expedition. Ducks are said to be plentiful in that vicinity.

Sheriff Pugh is in Milwaukee today serving papers in an important case.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mat. Meyers, of 827 Center street, a bouncing eight-pound baby girl. Mat is passing around the cigars today.

Miss Charlotta Opdale has returned from Valparaiso, Ind., where she has completed a two years' course in the Conservatory of Music at that place. The faculty at the college give the young lady a high recommendation for her musical abilities. Miss Opdale will take an advanced course on the piano from gifted tutors at Chicago during the coming winter and at the same time will engage in music teaching in this city.

They Will Please the Children.

The Journal is in receipt of a number of children's toy books from the press of Raphael Tuck & Sons Company, fine art and book publishers, 368 Broadway, New York. The high-class lithography, the apt illustrations, the interesting character of the text, the attractive covers—in short, the general excellence of these collections, must at once commend them to the public. This house is noted for its fine productions of this character. In striving to interest the children they have not only appealed to the eye with rich coloring, but the text is alike fascinating and they have called into service some of the noted writers who have devoted their energies in captivating the hearts of the little ones, as well as putting into color and words the popular fairy tales.

The cigars had been lighted and the bottle had been corked, when the traveling man abruptly asked his seatmate: "What business are you in?"

"I am a United States senator," was the answer, in a large, impressive voice.

"Er—what, like—whisky, silver, or collars and cuffs?"—New York Herald.

"Maggie, did your hear the door bell ring."

"Yis mum."

"Well, why don't you open the door then?"

"Sure, I dont know a soul who'd call on me at this time of the day, mum. It must be some one to see yersilf.—Truth.

England has sent 672 women missionaries to China within the past five years. Thirty-six left in a body recently for work in China and India. The proportion of women who take this rigorous and self-denying work on themselves is far greater than that of men.

NEW PROCESS OF PAVING.

The Germans Have Inaugurated a Process Which is Superior to All Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the state department, describes a new process of paving roads which is being practiced with marked success in Germany. In brief, it consists of using stone blocks, faced only on one side, embedded in Portland cement and gravel so as to afford perfectly square blocks, which are made in molds. The process is cheap and the pavement is far superior to the ordinary solid stone block system.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Over 1,000 tons of hay have been burned by the fires which raged near Plainfield.

The rain checked the fires in hay marshes near Plainfield, Waushara county and at Black River Falls.

The Rev. A. W. Griffin, pastor of Trinity Episcopal church, Baraboo, has resigned and will go to Kenosha.

A party of Lincoln county hunters was attacked by a pack of timber wolves, but the guns did good service and after eight of the lupines had been killed the rest of the pack drew out of the contest.

More deer are brought into Marshfield than in any year before. The woods are not nearly so filled with hunters as reported from other sections. Those brought in are mostly large ones and bucks at that. Not many does are being killed.

Miss Fannie Culbert of Peshtigo is going to Buffalo, N. Y., to bring home her brother Fred, who started to walk from Peshtigo to New York on a wager a short time ago. He was injured by being made the victim of a practical joke, and is now in a hospital in Buffalo.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Increase—Christian Krueger, Ridgeway; John Partouto, Coleman; James H. Waldo, Waupaca; Henry O. Chamberlain, Superior. Reissue—George R. Frank, Muscoda. Original widows—Minors of Henry W. Roach, Menomonee; minors of Henry Tunking, Milwaukee.

The assignee of the Douglas County bank, of West Superior, one of the two depositories in which nearly $40,000 of state funds was deposited at the time of their failure, has remitted $4,680.18 to the state treasury department. There still remains $18,603.47 of state money in the Douglas County bank and $15,970.40 in the Keystone bank, a total of $34,683.87. Judge Vinje has held the state is a preferred creditor.

SUNSHINE.

Cooked in his own sauce—Prisoner—What, that man is going to defend me? Why, he couldn't bring an innocent person through!—Fliegende Blaetter.

Speculative Boarder—And now that horseless carriages are an assured fact I wonder what will come next.

Philosophical Boarder—Let us hope that we will have dogless sausages, hairless butter, soundless pianos, voiceless elocutionists, acheless backs, cathless profanity, bagless bloomers and jokeless jokes about all of them.

"You certainly have selected the loveliest spot in the cemetery for your husband's grave," said the clergyman consolingly. "I'm sure he would be gratified."

The widow shook her head. "John wasn't that kind," she said doubtfully. "He was one that was never contented with his lot."—Harper's Bazar.

Time is money—especially a high old time.—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Fort Greene—Where are you off to now?

Mr. Cheatham—I'm going down to business.

"Why, this is Sunday!"

"And you're a broker!"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, don't you there is a law agaist shaving people on Sundays."—Yonkers Statesman.

AT HIS WITS' END

Father Tells How His Baby Suffered from Eczema.

IN ITS WORST FORM

Grew Worse Under Treatment of Best Physicians. Tried

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Great Change in Five Days. To-day Entirely Cured, With Nice Head of Hair. Lively and Hearty.

I had a baby that had Eczema in its worst form. I had one of the best physicians in the city attending her, but she continued to get worse all the time under his treatment. He finally admitted that he was at his wits' end. I then got CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in a *few days noticed great change* in her condition. She continued to improve after that, and *to-day is entirely cured*, has nice head of hair, and is lively and hearty. I can fully recommend them as being the best medicines for the cure of this disease. I spent considerable money for drugs and doctor's bills, which was useless in this case, for I think if your remedies don't cure, nothing will. I am telling every one that I see suffering, about CUTICURA REMEDIES, and can cheerfully recommend them to those in need of them.

J. B. JACOBS, 2031 Wilkins Ave., Balt., Md.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment) the great Skin Cure externally, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier) internally, cleanse the blood and skin of every eruption, impurity, and disease, when the best physicians and hospitals fail. The cures daily effected by them are simply wonderful. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Cure every Skin Disease," mailed free.

CUTICURA PLASTER THE 1 MINUTE PAIN CURE

THE CHILD'S LAMENT.

Say, Mister, has you seen my Ma?
S'e don't tay home no more.
I haven't had my beckfus yet,
And Papa's at the store.
I had a weal dood Mamma once,
I never saw the like;
I tell you times is pitty bad
Since Mamma got her Bike.

I specks I knows where her is gone,
For 'fore I tame outdoors
I seed my Mamma's pitty dess
A-laying on the floor.
I s'pose her's got her bloomers on,
S'e brought 'em home last night;
I tell you times is dedful bad
Since Mamma got her Bike.

A woman man tame here one day,
Her dess all tared in two,
My doggy dumped into her lap
Of torse, he tumbled fro'.
S'e wared a tap and necktie
And talked 'bout women's wights,
And toaxed my Mamma-till-s'e went
And bought herself a Bike.

And what you 'spose my Mamma
The over day s'e done,
S'e toot my poodle dod along
S'e said 'tis des for fun!
I kied and feeled so lonesham
Say d es you sink its wight?
I don't know what'l tom of me
Since Mamma got her Bike.

My Mamma says it's sicersize
S'e wants; so Papa said:
"I'll bring you home a jig-saw,
Den you tan do ahead."
And oh, he gets so t'oss and stolds
When he tomes home at night,
Tose Mamma is all tired out
A-widesing on her Bike.

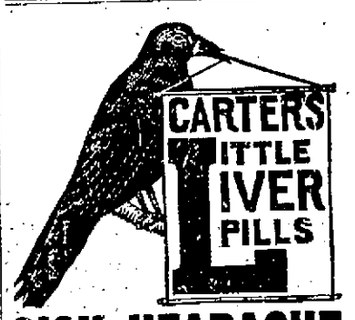
While sitting at a table with his mother, Thursday evening, Charles Dunbar, of Darlington, drew a pistol and shot himself through the head.

Mary and John sitting on the sofa—Mary—Cease your flatteries, or, I'll put my hands over my ears.

John (wishing to be complimentary)—Ah, your lovely hands are too small.—Tit Bits.

Patient—I wish to consult you in regard to my utter loss of memory.

Doctor—Aw—yes—why—or—in this class of cases I always require my fee in advance.—Spare Moments.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In Buying a Piano or an Organ

do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render them instruments par excellence. Old pianos or organs taken in exchange. Instruments sold for cash or easy payments.

Catalogues and full information sent free.

Mason & Hamlin Co.

250 and 252 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

BETTER WORK WISELY THAN WORK HARD.
GREAT EFFORTS ARE UNNECESSARY
IN HOUSECLEANING IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us free medical books, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consulting. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wis., by F. HARBRIDGE, 422 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

UNREST IN TURKEY.

The Turks Finances Have Been Temporarily Improved.

London Times Correspondent Sizes up the Situation in the Ottoman Empire.

Condition of Things at Constantinople is Regarded as Unbearable—Bubble Expected to Burst at Any Moment.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—In spite of the fact that Sir Edgar Vincent, governor of the imperial Ottoman bank at Constantinople, has succeeded in bettering the financial condition of Turkey by suspending for a month the payment of gold for bank notes in order to give time for the conversion into pounds Turkish gold which is coming to the bank from its branches and the prolonging of the concession to the Ottoman bank for 12 years, it is believed that this will afford only momentary relief and that together with the change of ministers in Constantinople it will have little effect upon the political aspect of affairs. In view of the many startling reports from Constantinople recently it is possibly just to believe that some of them have been colored by exaggerations upon the part of Armenians but the main fact does not appear to be in any way altered by this coloring and it is that Armenia appears to be in a condition of the most dreadful anarchy.

The latest review of the situation came from Constantinople today in a despatch from the Times correspondent in that city. He telegraphed: "The condition of things here is regarded as unbearable by all the diplomats, and the sultan, whose sole idea of policy is to play off one power against another, is nonplussed at their unanimity. All the powers are friendly and they give him sound but most distasteful counsel. None of their manifestations have any selfish purpose affording material for the manufacture of political capital." Among the arguments tendered much bears upon the insecurity of the capital as evidenced by the September riots which let the Mohammedans in a state of unprecedented excitement but the remedy suggested is an increased number o spies, arrests and secret executions and therefore the advice of the powers does not meet with response. Much also has been said about the bloodshed in the provinces and the enormous detriment to trade in the greater part of Asia Minor and Syria but the only answer is the annihilation of the reform scheme by the appointment of two palace creatures to the board of control of which one of them is the president. Not here, however, are fears entertained of any wholesale fanatical outbreak against the christians. The danger lies quite in another direction.

SENATOR LODGE ON CUBA.

The Massachusetts Senator Returns to Paris From a Visit to Madrid.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, has returned to this city from Madrid. Owing to the prominently expressed views of the Massachusetts senator to the effect that the American congress should take a definite stand in behalf of the Cuban insurgents it was rumored that his visit to the Spanish capital had a broad political significance. In fact it was stated that he was pursuing the inquiry as to whether a proposition to purchase the island of Cuba by the United States would be entertained by the Spanish government if that matter was brought forward. This was further emphasized by a report current that at the approaching United States congress resolutions will be submitted to aid the Cubans in their struggle by recognizing them as belligerents in view of the resolutions adopted at public meetings held in various states of the Union.

A representative of the Associated Press called upon Senator Lodge at his hotel and questioned him concerning the reports in circulation regarding the purpose of his visit to Madrid. He said that while he was at the Spanish capital he was fortunate in meeting many of the men prominent in public life and among others Senor Canovas, the Spanish premier. The senator denied emphatically that he had gone there for any political purposes, and not in any of these interviews did he broach the subject of the purchase of the Island of Cuba, but he had gathered much information that may be of use to him when the matter comes up.

OSWEGO VESSELMAN DEAD.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Edward S. Mitchell, ex-mayor, and until recently an extensive vessel owner, died today, aged 58 years.

Teachers' Meeting Postponed.

The general teachers' meeting, which was to have been held tomorrow at the High school building has been postponed one week, owing to Prof. W. C. Payne, of Chicago, who was to have delivered a lecture, not being able to be present.

Entertained and Banqueted.

The K.'s, L.'s and M.'s of the Eastern Star entertained the members of the lodge last evening at their quarters in Masonic hall. An oyster supper was served and a general all-around good social time was enjoyed. Among the guests was a distinguished visitor in the person of Past Grand Patron of Illinois Alexander Gardner, of Chapter 161 of Chicago. Mr. Gardner was called upon for a speech and responded in a happy manner.

Brussels has been declared a seaport. A canal is to be constructed at a cost of 5,000,000 francs.

AN ELECTION RIOT.

Lively Row Between a Nebraska Sheriff and Judges of Election.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 8.—News has been received of a small sized riot election night at Dakota, Neb., across the river from here as a result of alleged interference with the count of votes by Sheriff Kelley, Democratic candidate for re-election in Dakota county. Kelley it is said asserted that he was not certain of a fair count and stationed a deputy inside the rail with the judge to oversee their work. When the judges objected Kelly and his friends hurried to the man's assistance. The judges immediately swore in fourteen deputies of their own and after a lively skirmish succeeded in clearing the place.

THURMAN CRITICALLY ILL.

The Aged Ohio ex-Senator Dying From the Effects of a Fall.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8—Allen G. Thurman fell and hurt himself and is not expected to recover.

On Friday evening last Judge Thurman had the fall which resulted in serious injury to his hip No bones being broken and his constitution being so wonderfully strong, led to the belief that he would soon regain his accustomed health.

The effect of the nervous shock appeared to have passed away and Tuesday and Wednesday he had improved so much that his physicians and friends thought he would undoubtedly get up again in a short time. Yesterday, however, a severe relapse occurred and there is today but little hopes entertained of his recovery. His vigorous constitution may yet pull him through but the chances are all against him. This information comes from members of the family.

Mr. Thurman was alone in his parlor when he fell. He thought he was strong enough to walk to the library and back to his chair. In returning to his chair he fell.

VALUABLE ELECTRICAL DEVICE.

By Which Power May be Transmitted with Comparatively Small Loss.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—As electricity is becoming more generally used for special purposes and electro-chemical operations a special report to the state department from United States Consul Mason at Frankfort, in describing a new device for the economical conversion of high pressure in alternating currents, which are unavoidably associated with in systems of long distance transmission of electric power, will be of greatest interest to American electricians. The invention bridges an industrial difficulty which becomes more and more serious with each step of progress in this great work and a year's test of the device at the Frankfort Accumulator works shows that the efficiency of the new system known as the Pollack rectifier is fully 96 per cent. In other words a 3,000 volt alternating current with a loss of but 4 per cent. and one important result is that motors of all sizes may be driven by this converted direct current, storage batteries may be charged and electrical operations performed, all impossible with the alternating current. A full description and illustration of the apparatus is given by Mr. Mason in his report showing that it depends entirely upon arrangement of sets of double brushes to a small motor, moving synchronously with the distant power yielding dynamo.

CALIFORNIA HORSEMEN DEAD.

Simon Reed of Pasadena, Dies of a Paralytic Stroke.

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 8.—Simon G. Reed, the well known horseman, died at his residence in this city yesterday. Mr. Reed has not been in good health for some years and Saturday he was stricken with paralysis which terminated in his death today. Mr. Reed was born in East Abington, Mass., in 1830. In 1852 he came to the Pacific coast. In 1858 he became a member of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., and a year later was made vice president. He organized the Oregon Iron and Steel Co. and held the presidency of the Conover Steel Mining and Milling Co. In the development of the Great Williamette valley he was a prominent figure and was perhaps as well known for business enterprise as any man in the west. He came to Pasadena four years ago. He purchased also the Oneonta stock farm, stocking it with some of the finest horses in the country. He leaves a large fortune.

THE RACES ARE OFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—The trotting meeting under the auspices of the California Jockey club has been declared off and in consequence the owners of the trotters are feeling blue. The reason given for calling the meeting off is on account of the poor condition of the track for such contests, the recent heavy rains having made it a mud bank.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressely for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 137 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

Hubert M. Clark, Oshkosh, system of heating; August M. Furstnow, Fond du Lac, combined name plate and hat hook; Charles D. Johnson, Tomah, machine for making sheathing lathes; Targe Mandt, Stoughton, sand collar for wagon axles; Thomas R. Mercein and E. R. Porter, Milwaukee, tower strike; Henry H. J. Parchman, Cedar Falls, stop motion for steam engine indicators; John and J. H. Rapps and W. Buchanan, Racine, boiler flue plug; Henry C. Swan, Oshkosh, shaft or pole eye for vehicles; Charles C. Trapp, Port Washington, chair, spindle—design.

TO TAKE EVIDENCE.

C. H. Welch Appointed Master of the Gas Light Case.

Appointed by Judge Seaman of the United States Court.

The Receivership Petition Was Withdrawn to Prevent the Wrecking of the Property — Edward Andrews Charges Fraud.

In the United States court at Milwaukee yesterday, Judge Seaman appointed C. H. Welch, special master to take testimony in the suit of Edward W. Andrews, of Seattle, against the Racine Gas Light company. The suit was brought in June last for the appointment of a receiver for the company. Since than date the petition for a receiver has been withdrawn and it is now being pushed for an accounting.

The Racine Gas Light company was incorporated in 1866 with a capital of $100,000. Prior to 1889 Edward W. Andrews was a member of the co-partnership doing business at Cincinnati under the name of Tweed & Andrews. The members of the firm were Daniel, Joseph and Edward W. Andrews and John P. Tweed. This firm owned all the stock of the Racine Gas Light company and the stock of the Hamilton Gas Light and Coke company of Cincinnati.

In 1889 Edward Andrews brought suit against his partners for an accounting, and in the settlement received 202 shares of stock of the Racine company and 208 shares of the Hamilton company, the remainder being held by his partners.

Edward Andrews, in his petition for a receiver, charged that as soon as this stock was turned over to him, his partners began to conspire to defraud him of his property by mismanaging it; that they appropriated to their own use all the earnings of the companies since 1889; that they elected themselves as officers and loaned each other large sums of the company's funds without security, and compelled the companies to borrow money and pay large sums of interest thereon.

Those loans are set forth in detail, aggregating $56,800; they also loaned the funds of the Racine company to the Oshkosh company and the Fond du Lac Gas Light companies of which they were the owners. The petition also alleged that they voted to pay Joseph Andrews $83,000 for acting as president of the Racine company.

The parties to the suit are all related and the whole thing figures itself down to a quarrel between brothers by blood and brothers by law. The receivership petition was withdrawn to prevent the wrecking of the entire property, which will now be settled by an accounting between the parties interested.

AFTER ALL DOCTOR BILLS.

Physicians Will Endeavor to Collect Outstanding Accounts.

Last evening a meeting of the Racine County Medical society was held at Dr. Brodsky's office on Main street to consider the dead-beat question which has been up before that body for some time past. Nearly every practicing physician in the city was present. It will be remembered that some time ago the physicians pooled their issues and organized for the benefit of the profession. The books of each physician was gone over and it was found that they collectively contained many hundreds of dollars of outstanding accounts. Many of these accounts have been running for years and a large number of people whom the medics claim are able to pay their doctor bills had accounts with a half a dozen or more physicians. Summed up, the list contains over 500 people who are in arrears for medical assistance. At the meeting last evening steps were taken to collect the accounts and it was agreed that no physician should attend any person on the dead beat list unless all back accounts are settled.

CLAIM GROUTS ELECTION.

Brooklyn Democrats Trying to Boost in Their Candidate For Mayor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The canvassing of the returns on the mayoralty vote was continued today by the committee of 100 in the interests of Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic candidate. In ten completed wards it is claimed by the committee that 480 errors have been found and that enough additional discrepencies will be discovered to prove Mr. Grout's election. The law committee claim that fraud has been practiced and that out of some 7,000 ballots which have been rejected as defective, over 4,000 had been cast for Mr. Grout. The official canvass of the ballot will be begun on Tuesday next.

Veteran Jay-Eye-See.

Ex-Mayor Jackson Case could be seen on the streets today holding the reins over Jay-Eye-See, the famous little black gelding that at one time bore the distinction of "King of the Turf." The old veteran still has plenty of life and they say can clip a mile in the 'teens now. He is not as slick and glossy as he was when clipping quarters and halves from the harness horses' records, but is still kept in good condition.

One of the brightest of Philadelphia's young lawyers, who has won a reputation by editing a popular and successful encyclopedia of law, has established a bureau to assist lawyers in preparing cases by furnishing memoranda of authorities or arguments upon questions of law and judges and practicing lawyers have given weighty endorsement to the plan.

WANT UNION MADE GOODS.

Kenosha Cigarmakers Petition for the Blue Label.

This morning Secretary Martin Jesko of the Cigarmakers' union received a letter from the cigarmakers and manufacturers of Kenosha, asking that the blue label be allowed them to be used on their cigars. The letter states that the workmen at the Sterling Bicycle factory, nearly all of whom are from Chicago, will not smoke cigars that are not made in a union shop or those that have not the union label attached. The request of the Kenosha cigarmakers will be granted, and in all probability a Cigarmakers' union will be formed in that city.

ARRESTED THE ENGINEER.

Engineer Thompson of the Wrecked Building at Detroit Placed Under Arrest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Another body, that of Lizzie Wiedbusch, was uncovered early this morning. It was pinned down by tons of machinery across the chest. The face was exposed and but slightly disfigured. It will take several hours to remove the debris so that the body can be taken out.

The walls adjoining the wrecked portion of the Journal building have been braced and the work of digging in the ruins is progressing rapidly and with a greater degree of safety. Two bodies were taken out this morning. They were those of Lizzie Weidbusch, employed in Hiller's bindery and Chas Lind, aged 20, also an employe of the bindery. Several persons are still missing, but it is expected that all bodies will be recovered before night. A mass meeting has been called for tomorrow night to take steps for the relief of the afflicted families.

Prosecuting Attorney Frazer has ordered the arrest of Engineer Thompson of the wrecked building. An officer has been sent to arrest him.

NELSON BOUND OVER.

George Nelson Held for Trial in the Circuit Court.

The preliminary examination of George Nelson, the 19 year old boy, who murderously assaulted William Komes, a few days ago with a butcher knife, was concluded in Justice Wentworth's court yesterday afternoon and the defendant was bound over to the Circuit Court for trial in bonds of $500.

Today the $500 bail bond was furnished by two west side residents, and Nelson was released from custody.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Louisville Evening Post Claims That the Legislature Will be a Tie.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—The Evening Post says that the general assembly will be a tie when it meets and the election of a successor to Senator Blackburn is a matter of conjecture, the Democrats having 68 votes and one Democratic-Populist vote, making a total of 69. The Republicans will have 68 and one Republican-Alliance vote making a total of 69. The Republicans claim that the Lieutenant Governor, Worthington, will have the decisive vote thus assuring the senatorship. This is an error however as the Lieutenant Governor as presiding officer of the senate cannot vote on joint ballot.

CHILDREN'S HOME BURNED.

The Speed Home for Friendless Children Burned by Incendiaries.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 8.—The Speed Home for Friendless Children on East Madison avenue, near Lexington, was destroyed by an incendiary fire today. The inmates all escaped. Since last Saturday eight attempts have been made to burn the building. The police have been at work on the case night and day, but failed to find the slightest clue to the incendiary.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS MEET.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The second day's session of the Christian Workers convention opened with an increased attendance. H. B. Gibbud of Syracuse, N. Y., conducted a christian workers training class. Mrs. J. R. Paddock of Cheshire, made an address on "First aid to the Injured as an Auxiliary to Christian Work." Rev. E. H. Byngton of Brooklyn, spoke on "Open air Work in England and America," and following this the Rev. John C. Collins, the Rev. Mr. Shorter of Sault Ste Marie, Mich., and Rev. Mr. Gillette of Hartford, related their experience in gospel wagon work which they said had done a great deal of good.

Besides her plague of rabbits, Australia is now threatened with a plague of foxes. These animals, imported for the sport of fox hunting, have increased so rapidly that a reward is now offered for their capture.

The full intensity of living is reached only by the perfectly healthy. Sickness discounts the capacity for enjoyment. If his body is all out of order and rundown, he will not be able to enjoy anything, no matter how full of enjoyment it may be for other people. If he is just a little bit out of order, if he "is not sick, but doesn't feel just right" he will only be able to enjoy things in a half-hearted sort of ways. The nearer he is to being perfectly well, the nearer will his capacity for enjoyment be perfect. If this condition doesn't exist, something ought to be done. That means nine cases in ten the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It works directly on the digestive organs, and on the blood and through these on every tissue of the body. It makes the appetite good, digestion and nutrition perfect, and supplies rich, red blood to all the tissues, building up solid, healthful flesh.

ST. ROSE ENTERTAINMENT.

A Very Fine Programme Presented at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Last Night.

The people of St. Rose church have been very energetic of late selling tickets for a grand musical entertainment which took place at the Y. M. C. A. hall last evening. The programme opened with a selection by the Logemann String quartette, composed of Messrs. O. Logemann, A. Prengel, E. Kohler and E. Beyer. The "Austrian Hymn," with variations was their selection. It is needless to say that this quartette pleased, for there was abundant applause. Another number by the quartette was equally pleasing. A vocal trio, composed of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bodden and Mr. E. H. Bodden, entitled "Jesu Dei vivi," by Verdi, was pleasing and the trio responded to an encore.

The famous Clark Sisters rendered "Fly Away Birdie," in excellent voice and style and responded to a very emphatic encore. The Misses Clark sang "Dinah Doe" later in the evening and were again recalled, responding with "Comin' Thro' the Rye." There is no doubt but that these ladies were appreciated. Mr. O. Logemann rendered a very difficult violin solo, "Ballade et Polonaise de Concert" and showed himself master of that difficult instrument.

The Foresters quartette, composed of Messrs. M. Diederick, J. Geicht, J. Andrae and G. Lander, rendered two selections in a very pleasing manner. Mr. L. S Wyman whistled a number with much effect. His tone was pure and sweet and he responded to a double encore, singing "That Funny Feeling," by Mr. A. C. McDonald. Mrs. H. J. Rogers, one of Racine's favorite soprano singers, sang "'Twas April," with her usual success; she responded to an encore. Mr. A. C. McDonald, mimic and ventriloquist, delighted the audience with funny stories and jokes, and his ventriloquism. Altogether it was a delightful way to spend an evening and St. Rose is to be congratulated. A goodly sum was realized toward lifting the debt on the church.

The Racine Trunk Co's. factory is closed for two weeks while an inventory of stock is being taken.

Mrs. Robert T. Briggs, nee Rose Pierce, and sons, of Howell, Mich., Mrs. Chas. M. Selden, of Aurora, Ill., and Mrs. Aaron Wood, of Vinton, Ia., are guests of their father, Mr. Joshua Pierce.

SIX O'CLOCK.

WEARY WOMEN WATCH FOR THAT BLESSED HOUR.

Help for our Working-Girls and Women Near at Hand.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

IN the stroke of six ends the day's work at stores, offices, factories, mills, where women are employed. But their necessary work at home, sewing, mending, etc., must be done after that time, and "their work is never done."

All women work; some for ambition, some for economy in the household, but the great mass of women work for their daily bread. All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties often quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhœa, and perhaps irregular or suppressed "monthly periods," causing severe backache, loss of appetite, nervousness, irritability and weakness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and cures displacement.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled. Write Mrs. Pinkham about your trouble.

You can tell the story of your pain to a woman, and get the help that only woman can give. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

OUR ABILITY

to be of the greatest service to you depends to some extent on your conferring with us. Our line runs practically through the center of the state, and we desire to aid in improving the business of the community, at the same time benefiting our road.

If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in prompt handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick, and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES

Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.

W. H. KILLEN, Industrial Commis'r. C. L. WELLINGTON, Traffic Manager. H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Many Postmasters to be Brought Within the Classified Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The president today approved an amendment to the civil service rules which will result in bringing many postmasters and their employes within the classified service. The addition is as follows: "And whenever, by order of the postmaster general any postoffice shall be consolidated with and made a part of another postoffice where free delivery is established all the employes of the office thus consolidated whose names appear on the roll of said office approved by the postoffice department and including the postmaster thereof shall from the date of said order, be employed by said free delivery office and the person holding on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus consolidated with said free delivery office may be assigned to any position therein and given appropriate designation under the classification act which the postmaster general may direct."

It is the intention of the postoffice department to consolidate many offices throughout the country. This consolidation will not necessarily do away with offices but will establish them as stations at some central point.

Wretched Cross Walks.

Washington avenue residents west of Columbian Corners complain of the wretched condition of cross walks on that thoroughfare. It is claimed that ladies cannot cross the street owing to the thickness of the mud and the dilapidated condition of the walks.

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretion. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case, or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

—FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS—

AJAX REMEDY CO. 79 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by Wm. H. Kirkby, druggist, 410 Sixth St.

THE ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 MAIN STREET.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN

Second Hand Pianos and Organs,

Taken in Exchange for the Hatchless

DECKER BROS.'

And Excellent

SCHAFF BROS.'

PIANOS.

Pianos from $35 to $150.

Organs from $20 to $50.

IS YOUR WIFE CROSS?

Few people understand just how much the constant strain of defective vision taxes the patience and causes ill-temper. Children are often whipped, while the real convict wields the lash.

IT IS CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

In this age if your children's eyes are not properly examined, and, if needed, a pair of spectacles fitted.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS—

Ask for a book on "Eyesight" at the ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 Main St.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.
Thompson, Wm. D., over First National bank.
Cooper & Nelson, 436-438 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Fleet, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat' bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l bank block.
Eitchie & Heck, over Com'l & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 330 Main street.

Architects.
Flogel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.
Schulz, O. B., 292 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 300 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.
Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 405 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 206 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 356 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 312 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Harness.

A. LOBDELL,

Wholesale manufacturer.

Fourth street.

Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.

Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.

See what we can do for you.

Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 485 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.
Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 213 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 415 Main street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
Larson, John S., 1314 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 413 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College ave. and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagmann's Steam Laundry, 419 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 441 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray, Dist. Agt., Baker Block.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck, Edward, 1534 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed. W., 415 Main street, 2d floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co., The, 500 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McGoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbia Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olsen, F., 311 Monument Square.
Field, A., 508 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 505 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Prochl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schosnlaben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Restaurant.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

Result in 4 weeks.

Sexine Pills

RESTORE LOST VIGOR

When in doubt what to use for Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power (in either sex), Impotency, Atrophy, Varicocele and other weaknesses, from any cause, use Sexine Pills. Drains checked and full vigor quickly restored. If neglected, such troubles result fatally. Mailed anywhere, sealed, for $1.00; 6 boxes for $5.00. With every $5.00 order we give a legal guarantee to cure or refund the money. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

A BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

The Case of Johnson vs. Puffer Being Tried in the Circuit Court.

The Sum of Five Thousand Dollars Asked by the Plaintiff.

A Jury Reports in Favor of Widening Summit Avenue— The Cases Continued Over For Trial and Those to be Tried.

The first case to occupy the attention of the circuit court this morning was that of Andrew Johnson vs. Kneeland Puffer, a wealthy farmer of the town of Mt. Pleasant. The case is now on trial. Wallace Ingalls and John Owen are attorneys for the plaintiff and D. H. Flett and Thomas W. Spence of Milwaukee are looking after the interests of the defendant. The case is an interesting one. Johnson sues for $5,000 damages for malicious prosecution. He was employed as a farm hand by Mr. Puffer and became smitten with his daughter. The old gentleman objected and Johnson was discharged from his employ. It appears that Mr. Puffer made application in the county court for the appointment of physicians to examine into the mental condition of Johnson. The application was granted and Drs. Simms, Haven and Hoy were appointed to examine the young man. They reported him not insane and hence the suit.

The jury appointed yesterday to look into and examine as to the advisability of widening Summit avenue, decided and reported to the court that the street should be widened.

The first criminal case on the docket is the case of Wencil Peshek, charged with murdering his wife.

In the circuit court yesterday the following cases were continued over the term:

William Cheak and Oscar Korgan, copartners, vs. James Dale; Christ Nelson vs. N. F. Reichert et al.; Hugh McMillan vs. Belle City Street Railway company. Jacob Larson vs. N. F. Reichert. A. L. Allen vs. Bank of Burlington. Edward W. Buethner vs. Albert Ellinger. Helen Steele vs. Belle City Street Railway company. Helen Steele vs. B. J. Weeks. James Sorenson, by Jacob Sorenson, guardian vs. James Capp.

The following cases were set for trial: William H. Davis vs. Henry Delno. Belle City Manufacturing Co. vs. A. M. Forrester. Andrew Johnson vs. Kneeland Puffer. Andrew Johnson vs. John McEvoy. R. P. Johnson vs. City of Racine. S. C. Buchan vs. Samuel Webber. The case of the state of Wisconsin vs. Con Dahmer, charged with burglary, was called but there was no response. His bail of $300 was forfeited.

The case of the state of Wisconsin vs. Wencil Peshek, charged with the murder of his wife, was called. Samuel Ritchie appeared for the defendant and entered a plea of not guilty. It was learned that the bond on which he had been released from custody was not a continuing one, and he was ordered taken back to jail for trial or until a new bond was furnished.

William Smelding was appointed attorney to defend George Nelson, charged with an assault upon William Komes with intention to do great bodily harm.

In the case of O. E. Ahrens, as clerk of circuit court for Racine county, state of Wisconsin, vs. Calvin H. Peck et al., another judge will be called in.

The case Margaret Kernan, as administratrix of estate of Peter Kernan deceased vs. the Northern Pacific Ry. Co., and the Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Ry. Co., was placed at the foot of the calendar for trial.

The case Francisco Blair and Albert W. Hutchins, co-partners under name and style of Blair & Hutchins, vs. Roy D. Curry, et al, was placed on the court calendar.

In the case of Catherine Seymour vs. Dick Kirk, Attorney Weisman for the plaintiff asked to have the case dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Attorney Nelson for the defense will be given a chance to argue the point.

John T. Fish and Thomas Spence of Milwaukee, were present in court yesterday afternoon. In the case of Emily Slauson vs. the Goodrich Transportation Co. Mr. Spence held that it was essential that they should have a speedy trial and that they would be ready next month, and inasmuch as the Bugbee case would be tried next monht by a judge who would be called in he would suggest that this case be tried at the same time, and that a talesman of the jury be retained that a special venire might be secured. Judge Fish took it under advisement.

Eleven-year old Charles Bronson was arraigned by the district attorney, charged with burglary. The judge held that he was too young to be brought before him. He gave him a long lecture about keeping bad company and staying out late at night. He was told to go home, obey his mother, go to school, and call around at the next term of court, and if he was a good boy in the meantime the case would be dismissed.

Confessed Judgment.

In the circuit court yesterday the case of E. W. Hart vs. R. T. Pugh, E. C. Deane et al. was called. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants, represented to him that they had purchased land in Honduras valued at $10,000, and influenced him to take an interest in the same; that he paid them $2,500. Afterward he ascertained that the land in question was not worth $10,000, and that only about $1,000 had been paid. The plaintiff then commenced action for the amount he had overpaid. The defendants confessed judgment at once, and the case will not be tried.

EUGENE FIELD CIRCLE.

The Westside-Washington Avenue Chautauqua Circle Changes Its Name.

The Westside-Washington Avenue Chautauqua Circle met last evening at the home of the Misses Gunther on Washington avenue, and a goodly number were present. An interesting programme was carried out, as follows: "Growth of American Nation," Wm. Bolton; "Industrial Evolution of the United States," Jennie Bacon; "Character of American Politics," Tillie Thorkelson; "March of Invention," Lizzie Gunther. Miss Annie Gunther was the critic of the evening. By a unanimous vote the name of the circle was changed to the "Eugene Field Chautauqua Circle."

College Avenue Circle.

Last evening's meeting of the College avenue branch of the Chautauqua circle at the home of Miss Heroy, seemed to all present a particularly enjoyable session. In respect to the memory of the late Eugene Field, the quotations for the evening were confined to extracts from his works. Miss Cora Chadwick conducted the reading on "Growth of the American Nation" and S. C. Wadmond on "Industrial Evolution of the United States." Others who took part were Miss Gorton and Miss Ada Chadwick.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rev. H. P. Nelson, pastor of the Swedish Methodist church, united in marriage Miss Lena Johnson and Carl Johnson, at the home of the bride's parents, 1618 West street Saturday evening.

Capt. Michaelson of the schooner Maj. Ferry, and family will leave for a visit to the old country as soon as navigation closes on the lakes.

Miss Amelia Nelson and Michael Michaelson were united in marriage Saturday evening at the Emaus Lutheran church parsonage by Rev. V. Holm.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Kamm, of 1328 North Michigan street, last Saturday night, a 14-pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sigafoos have recently departed on an extended trip through the south visiting such points as the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, also points of interest in Florida and Louisiana. Mr. S. is combining his pleasure trip with business in the interest of the Racine Fire Engine Co.

Attorney T. M. Kearney left yesterday for Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rasch, of Milwaukee, are guests of Alderman and Mrs. Jacob Stoffel.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Green Bay Branch of the Salvation Army added fourteen recruits to their ranks Sunday.

The store and residence of L. A. Pook at Elkhorn was burglarized Sunday night and $1,300 in cash and $1,000 in merchandise was taken.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Original—Gothleif Krueger, Morrison. Reissue and increase—Richard M. Fellows, Pleasant Prairie.

The faculty of the Northwestern university of Watertown has prohibited the Foot Ball club of that institution from engaging in any contest with other teams this season.

Potatoes sold on the market at Plainfield last week at 8 cents per bushel. This is the lowest price ever known in the history of the great potato region of Plainfield.

On Wednesday a meeting of the Leo society, an organization including nearly 100 Catholic priests, will be held at Green Bay. Bishop Messmer is president of the society and meetings are held biennially.

The two boys John and Vester Mattrox, who are wanted at Rocky Mount, Va., for murder, have been lodged in jail at Baraboo. They will be taken to Virginia this week for trial.

Lawrence Staples, of Kilbourn, captured a white swan that was so covered with ice that it could not use its wings. The bird measured 7 feet, 6 inches from tip to tip, 4 feet, 6 inches from beak to tail, and weighs 22½ pounds.

County Treasurer C. W. Sunstrom, of Marinette, brought into that city Monday the largest deer killed by hunters this fall. It is a big buck and weighs 250 pounds. He shot it in Price county Saturday and says that region contains fully 1,000 outside hunters.

Among the fish found by Deputy Warden Johnson on a set line in Winnebago on a recent night was a sturgeon that measured 6 feet 2½ inches. It weighed 122 pounds and was one of the largest sturgeon ever taken from the waters of Lake Winnebago.

Mrs. Mat. Berens, of Trenton, Washington county, was killed on a railroad crossing near West Bend by a Northwestern train Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Berens were on their way to West Bend from their farm. Mrs. Berens was instantly killed and her husband received injuries that may prove fatal. They have a family of five small children.

A Baraboo merchant has a novel way of collecting bills. A few days ago a citizen who owed him about $1 entered his store and was promptly asked for the money by the proprietor. The debtor said he had no money whereupon the merchant said he would bet $1 that he, the debtor, owed every business man in the city. This was too much for the fellow and he forthwith produced $1, which was placed in the hands of another merchant until the matter could be decided. This was no sooner done than the proprietor seized the money and gave the debtor credit.

THURMAN WILL RECOVER.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 12.—Judge Thurman's condition is improved. His physicians say he will recover.

RE-APPORTIONMENT.

No Gerrymander in the New Apportionment Bill.

Secretary Turner's Bill Provides For no Bootleg Districts.

Racine and Kenosha County Kept in One Senatorial District — The Seventh Ward Was Taken From the Second Assembly District and Attached to the City District.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 12.—Secretary A. J. Turner of the legislative apportionment committe has prepared the new apportionment bill, which will be presented to that body when it meets again Nov. 25. While there may be some slight changes made in the bill there is little probability that it will be radically reformed and the likelihood is that the measure in about its present shape will become a law, with the exception that the final bill will also contain an apportionment of Milwaukee county, which has not yet been arranged, owing to the fact that the city is to be subdivided in the near future into new wards, and these will have to be taken into consideration in the new apportionment.

In the bill, which undoubtedly has been drafted by the Republican party leaders of the state, an effort has been made to follow as nearly as possible the instructions of the Wisconsin supreme court in its opinions on the two Democratic gerrymanders which it overturned. The Democrats, however, claim that the bill has a Republican partisan shade and they will undoubtedly after its passage try and overturn it in the courts. Mr. Turner and other leading Republican politicians say, however, this cannot be done, as they claim the measure is the fairest apportionment ever drawn for Wisconsin. In fixing the basis of representation the average population which should be given to each senate and assembly district has been ascertained by dividing by 33 the number of senators to get the population of senate districts, and by 93 to get the population of assembly districts. Then the districts were made to as nearly as possible conform to these figures.

Senatorial Districts.

On this basis the senatorial districts were arranged as follows:

First, Kenosha and Racine counties; Seventh, Jefferson and Walworth; Eighth, Crawford, Iowa and Richland; Ninth, Green and Rock; Tenth, Lafayette and Grant; Eleventh, Columbia and Sauk; Twelfth, Dane; Thirteenth, Dodge; Fourteenth, Washington and Waukesha; Fifteenth, Ozaukee and Sheboygan; Sixteenth, Fond du Lac; Seventeenth, Winnebago; Eighteenth, Shawano and Marathon; 19th, Jackson, Juneau and Wood; 20th, Monroe and Vernon; 21st, Chippewa and Clark; 22d, Buffalo, Pepin and Eau Claire; 23d, Portage and Waupaca; 24th, La Crosse and Trempeleau; 25th, Barron, Dunn and Polk; 26th, Pierce and St. Croix; 27th, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake and Waushara; 28th, Door, Marinette, Langlade, Forest and Florence; 29th, Calumet and Outagamie 30th, Brown and Oconto; 31st, Kewaunee and Manitowoc; 32d, Ashland, Lincoln, Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Taylor and Price; 33d, Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett, Washburn and Sawyer.

Racine county is divided into two assembly districts, the present apportionment being changed so as to give the entire city one representative, the Seventh ward being taken off from the country district and attached to the First district.

Dane county is divided into four districts, Winnebago into three, Brown, Columbia, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jefferson, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Marathon, Outagamie, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waukesha, Waupaca into two each, while the following counties are each a single assembly district:

Kenosha, Green, Lafayette, Iowa, Ozaukee, Washington, Richland, Vernon, Monroe, Juneau, Crawford, Calumet, Kewaunee, Door, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Clark, Chippewa, Shawano, Oconto, Green Lake, Waushara, Marinette, Barron, Ashland, Lincoln and Polk.

Adams and Marquette conjunctively form a single district, Buffalo and Pepin form another, while Langlade, Forest and Florence are joined together, as are Iron, Vilas and Oneida counties. Bayfield, Burnett, Washington and Sawyer form another district, and Taylor and Price will also unite in electing an assemblyman.

Average Population of Districts.

The average population of the senatorial districts is about 55,000, and that of the assembly districts is about 14,000. In some instances the senatorial districts run up to 65,000, and in one case, that of Green and Rock counties, the population is 71,384. It is a noticeable fact that some of these districts are Democratic. It is, however, another noticeable fact that the two smallest districts, Fond du Lac county and Dodge county, are also Democratic. Mr. Turner points to this to show the fairness of his apportionment. Leading Democrats, however, say that with an apportionment of Milwaukee county on the same basis as the remainder of the state has been divided it will mean that at least 55 of the 98 assemblymen will in ordinary times be Republicans, and 22 of the 33 senators.

The bill, it is said, has already been perused by ex-Senators Spooner and Sawyer and Gov. Upham, and is said to meet their approval. Senator Vilas, it is said, considers the bill unconstitutional. He does not believe a legal apportionment can be made on the basis of a state census.

At a meeting of the Milwaukee council yesterday afternoon it was decided to reapportion the city in such a way as to divide the Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth wards. This will wipe out the old Third ward and so change the assembly and senatorial districts as to make a special session of the legislature imperative.

WAS THERE A DOG FIGHT?

Police Officers Do Some Tall Skirmishing Near the Junction.

Visions of a wicked dog fight loomed up before the eyes of Patrolman Charles Wood last night as he was carefully covering his beat in the vicinity of Racine Junction. He espied several men going south on the Northwestern track, one of whom was leading a vicious bull dog. He communicated the news to his nearest fellow officer, who happened to be Patrolman Bassinger, and the two set out to investigate. With dark lanterns in hand they searched every nook and corner that is known to be "shady" at the Junction, but the dog fighters were not apprehended. Central was communicated with and a sharp look-out was kept during the night, but no men with dogs in their possession were seen to return from the direction in which they disappeared. Whether the fight took place is not known. Owners of fighting dogs in this city knew nothing of the alleged fight until informed by the news gatherers.

LETTER TO ALL COUNTY BOARDS

Relative to the Proposed State Semi-Centennial Celebration.

President John E. Hansen of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee yesterday had the following letter, relative to Wisconsin's semi-centennial celebration, drafted and sent to the chairmen of all the county boards in the state:

To the Chairman of the County Board: Your attention is respectfully called to the proposition that Wisconsin celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of statehood in 1898, with a monster industrial exposition.

If it is finally decided that such a plan is feasible the co-operation of the entire state will be necessary to its success, and especially desirable will be the favorable action of the boards of supervisors on behalf of the respective counties. At the present time the details of the project have not crystalized. I think it highly important, however, that the proposed semi-centennial exposition be discussed by the county boards at the present session, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee will be pleased to learn that the general idea meets the approval of your body. I would suggest that your board at its present session designate some person, or authorize your chairman to do so, who will be authorized to act as a commissioner on behalf of your county in the preliminary arrangements for the exposition. It is quite likely that a conference may be called within a short time to discuss the project, and it is important that all the counties shall be represented by an authorized agent.

John E. Hansen, President.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Nov. 13, 1895.

Peter Anderson of Mt. Pleasant, was in town last week buying hay.

J. L. Mahood has rented a portion of L. J. Strongs' farm for the coming year.

Baling straw for shipment is the work of some of our farmers.

Miss Fannie Bishop, who was sent as a delegate from the M. E. Sunday school to the recent convention at Union Grove, has made her report to the school, which was very interesting and profitable to all who heard it.

A wild goose was caught a short time ago on Fred Donsing's farm in a rather peculiar way. His hired man discovered that one of a flock in trying to fly away got tangled up in a wire fence, being unable to go through or back out. The man caugth the bird before it could get away.

The long wished for change in the weather has come at last and the clouds of dust that were so prevalent for weeks occasioned by high winds have disappeared. For weeks the farming community had been wishing for rain as corn husking was almost an impossibility and hauling stalks meant a great waste of fodder. Wells were running dry and stock had to be driven to water. Much more rain is needed however as what has fallen has soaked away leaving the ponds almost destitute of water.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Nov. 13.

The long drought has been broken by rain and snow. It gives the farmers a chance to finsh their work. There are quite a few who are backward with their husking and plowing.

John C. Danial had sale last week. He is going to move to Peshtigo, Wis., where he intends to make his future home.

Supervisor G. Sheck has gone to Racine where he attends the session of the county board.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Anna Freedy and Mr. E. and Miss Rose Lang were the guests of G. Sheck last Sunday.

William Paul has rented the farm of O. Danial estate.

William Roskelley marketed two loads of pork at Racine last week.

School district No. 7 has a vacation this week.

Nathan Koon, a peddler known for many years in this neighborhood has to walk at present. His horse is held for damages done and he refuses to pay the same. It looks as though he intended to take his chance at litigation.

The two daughters of Joseph Adams of Summet, Wis., were visiting at this place with relatives.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Nov. 12

Dr. J. R. McHugh, located at Franksville, will be here on Wednesday mornings of each week at E. Thomas. The doctor being a stranger here is desirous of getting acquainted with the people.

The much needed rain with a slight snow fall has come at last and the dust is probably settled for this year at least.

Washington Evans, who moved to Missouri two months ago, has returned and yet has to find a place more suited to the wants of mankind than southern Wisconsin.

Dr. McHugh was called here Sunday to attend Miss Edie Roberts, who is quite sick.

SOUTH BRISTOL.

South Bristol, Nov. 12.

The farmers were glad to see rain last week thinking, now they could gather in the corn but our snow storm will delay them for a while. We hope to have warm weather again this fall.

The wedding ceremony held last Tuesday evening at Mr. M. Ashen's was a success socially and financially, but not matrimonially, as Rev. Mr. Robertson says it was a slip knot he tied.

There will be a social at Mr. Karne's on Thursday evening of this week. All are invited.

If you wish to hear a good sermon visit Westley.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Nov. 12.

Miss Lena Nichelson of Yorkville, aged 17, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Nichelson, died on Sunday last. Her funeral was held from the M. E. church in this village on Tuesday afternoon. The family have the sympathy of this community.

Mrs. John McBeth has rented the house recently occupied by Mrs. Wm. Murgatroyd, and will make her home for the future in this village.

Mrs. Wm. Murgatroyd will make her home with her daughter, Mrs. D. Worrall of Chicago, in the near future.

The C. E. society gave a nut social at the residence of Mr. Alex Sumpter on last Thursday evening. There was a large attendance and a royal good time.

A very pleasant wedding occurred at the residence of Mr. John Leach in this village on last Thursday afternoon, the contracting parties being his daughter Sophrona, and Mr. Kelley of Racine. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley will make their home in Racine and the many friends of Mrs. Kelley extend to the young couple their wish that they may enjoy a long, happy and prosperous life.

Dr. E. Buchan was called to attend a very critical case in Dover on last Thursday.

A pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of R. W. Smith on Friday evening. An A No. 1 time was enjoyed by those present.

Jas. Hurd will look to the interest of Union Grove on the county board the present week.

Prof. King's full orchestra was in our village one evening last week.

A. Barrows is improving his property in the village, and will erect a new house this winter.

Messrs. Goldsworthy, Collier and Nison will extend the sidewalk from Mr. Russell's property to Mildrums corner, a much needed improvement.

Our street commissioner is renewing crosswalks and otherwise beautifying our streets.

WATERFROD.

Waterford, Nov. 12.

Mrs. N. Lotz of Mukwonago, visited among relatives in our village last week.

Miss Minnie Johnson of Waukesha, spent a part of last week at her home in Waterford called here by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. J. W. Jordan returned to her home in Mason City, Ia., after spending the past few weeks with relatives in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Noll rejoice over the arrival of a little son that came to their home last week.

Charlie and Stella Thompson returned home Saturday after a pleasant visit with friends in Chicago.

Miss Mattie Palmer left for Racine Monday, where she expects to remain several weeks.

The Modern Woodmen of this place are preparing an entertainment to be held in their hall Monday night.

Chauncy Labatchka and wife of Racine, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Palmer.

Mrs. Henry Mellon died here on Friday last after a brief illness. Her death is extemely sad, as she leaves a husband and six small children.

HUSHER.

Husher, Nov. 12.

A frightful accident occurred last Sunday morning. As Mr. Louis Koch was returning home from church, his team became frightened at some sheep that were on the bridge and backed off the bridge and then jumped down into the river about 20 feet. But for the great presence of mind of the occupants in the buggy to jump out in time all would have been fatally hurt if not killed. The horses were hurt badly and will probably die.

The drought has let up, the rain and snow of last week having supplied the necessary dampness to make husking corn come to a finish.

A very agreeable surprise party was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roethe in their new home at Oakwood last Sunday afternoon, it being the event of his 67th birthday. At 3 o'clock p. m. about 60 of his old friends arrived and took him entirely by surprise as he was just taking his afternoon rest. The afternoon and evening were spent pleasantly and all went home satisfied with having had a good time and wishing Mr. Roethe many more similar occasions.

A son of William Hinkel while on his way to school one day last week, was taken with violent convulsions from which he has not yet recovered.

The Husher base ball club is making great preparations for its first ball, to be given on Nov. 15, at Meisner's hall. Worsleys' band will furnish the music. A good time is expected. All are cordially invited to be present.

Our school is getting ready for cold weather. They had previously had plenty of wood hauled to the yards and Tuesday Mr. Ernest Erbe was there with his sawing machine cutting it for use.

OBITUARY.

Shephard.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Shepard of Somers township, suffered a sad bereavement when their beautiful little girl Velma died on the evening of Nov. 4. The discovery of the fatal disease, tuberculosis of the spine, was so sudden and its development so speedy that there was short time for reconciliation to her death. She was only 3 years old, but she held the rightful place in their loving hearts of an immortal personality, full of promise and hope in the possibilities of magnificent attainments. Their loving plans and purposes for her life in this world have been thwarted, but she herself only passed into the spiritual realm of activity. The services occurred at the home Wednesday morinng, Nov. 6 and with a following of many relatives and friends she was taken to Oakwood cemetery to be buried.

A saunterer is believed by some etymologists to have originally signified a man without lands, such a person naturally wandering to and fro in search of employment.

Said Sidney Smith, in speaking of one of the most eminent Americans who ever lived, "Daniel Webster struck me like a steam engine in trousers."

Towels.

According to an authority on housewifely matters, there should be three sorts of towels in every chest—soft damask face towels, huckaback body towels and Turkish bath towels. A generous allowance is a dozen towels a week to each member of the household and a reserve supply which should be constantly increased.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Money on call easy at 2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5¼ per cent.; sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489½ for demand, and 487¾@488 for sixty days; posted rates 488½ and 490; commercial bills, 486½.

Silver certificates, 67¾@68; no sales; bar silver, 67½. Mexican dollars, 54.

United States government bonds steady; new 4's reg., 121; do. coupons, 121; 5's reg. 114¾; 5's coupons, 115; 4's reg., 111¾; coupons, 112; 2's reg., 96½; Pacific 6's of '95, 102.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—November, opened 57⅞c, closed 56⅝c; December, opened 58c, closed 57⅛c; May, opened 62⅛c, closed 61⅛c. Corn—November, opened 29c, closed 29c; December, opened 27⅞c, closed 27⅜c; May, opened 29⅛c, closed 29c. Oats—November, opened 18⅜c, closed 18½c; December, opened 18⅝c, closed 18⅝c; May, opened 20½c, closed 20⅛c. Pork—November, nominal, closed $8.10; January, opened $9.05, closed $9.07½. Lard—November, nominal, closed $5.50; January, opened $5.60, closed $5.60.

Produce: Butter — Extra creamery, 22c per lb; extra dairy, 19c; packing stock, 9 @11c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 19½c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens, 9c per lb; old hens, 7c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 8@9½c; geese, $5.00@6.75 per doz. Potatoes—Burbanks, 22@25c per bu; sweet potatoes, Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $1.25@3.50 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, fancy, 13@14c; broken comb, 10@12c; extracted, 5@6c per lb. Cranberries—Cape Cod, $7.50@9.00 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 53,000; sales ranged at $2.10@3.50; pigs, $3.35@3.65, light; $3.30@3.45 rough packing, $3.35@3.70 mixed, and $3.50@3.70 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day 17,000; quotations ranged at $4.60@4.90 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.00@4.50 good to choice do., $3.45@4.00 fair to good, $3.20@3.50 common to medium do., $2.90@3.40 butchers' steers, $2.15@2.80 stockers, $3.00@3.75 feeders, $1.20@3.60 cows, $2.40@4.70 heifers, $1.75@4.00 bulls, $2.60@3.25 Texas steers, $2.85@3.91 western range steers, and $3.00@3.07 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 14,000; sales ranged at $1.75@3.35 westerns, $1.75@2.80 Texas, $1.75@3.30 natives, and $2.50@4.00 lambs.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW ELEVEN room house for sale or will exchange for small farm not far from city. Address John Scholzen, 1700 Grand ave. nov7d3w*

FOR SALE OR RENT—I WILL SELL OR rent my farm, located near the central part of Caledonia, adjoining Root river. There are 235 acres under cultivation and good buildings thereon. Inquire of James Wilson, No. 1440 State street, Racine, Wis. nov6wt3*

MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BOARD AND bed, I hereby make known that I will not pay any bills or debts contracted by her. Peter Jorgensen.
Signed: North Cape, Wis.
oct31wm1

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wi

NOTICE OF SALE.

[First publication Thursday, Nov. 14, 1895.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter by the county court of Racine county, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, the undersigned administrator will, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the homestead of said deceased, located about one half mile south of Sylvania, in the township of Yorkville, Racine county, state of Wisconsin, offer for sale at public auction the following described parcels of land situated in the county of Racine, to-wit:

First Parcel—The south one-half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-five (25), township number three (3), north of range twenty-one (21) east, containing seventy-eight and ninety-eight one hundredths (78 98-100) acres more or less.

Second Parcel—The south one-half of the north-west quarter and all that part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter south of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway right of way, all in section twenty-five (25), town three (3), north of range twenty-one (21) east, all in Racine county, Wisconsin.

The terms of the sale will be cash.

Dated, November 12, A. D., 1895.

JAMES BIRCHELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Hiram Lee, Deceased.
WALLACE INGALLS, Att'y. nov14t4w

Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; your sleep will be sound and refreshing; your nerves will be strong; you will have little need to fear disease in any form.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, and

That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Is not this just what you want?

Then take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best building up medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier
Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. mch6tfsatkwkly

ELY'S CREAM BALM Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
CATARRH
COLD IN HEAD
IT WILL CURE.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM
is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

C. MARTINS.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Open at all hours Day or Night.
Morgue in Connection.
Always on hand.
Telephone 234.
234 Main St.
Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Bawden.)

Racine, Nov. 13, 1895.

Flour—		$3.70
Minn. Patent		3.20
" Best Spring		2.80
" Rye		
Grain—	$	58
Wheat No. 1		56
Wheat No. 2		66
Wheat No. 3	18@	19
Oats	28@	30
Corn	34@	36
Barley		33
Rye		
Feed—		$15.00
Fine Middlings, per ton		12.00
Bran, per ton		18.00
Corn meal		16.00
Oats and corn ground		
Produce—	16@	20
Butter	18@	19
Eggs		10
Cheese		10 00
Hay		
Vegetables—	$	60
Apples	15@	20
Potatoes		1 30
Beans		
Meats—		$2 75@$3 40
Beef on foot		3 30@ 3 60
Hogs on foot		10
Lard		4 00@ 4 50
Calves		2 00@ 3 00
Sheep		2 00@ 3 00
Lambs		
Poultry—	$	10
Turkeys		8
Chickens		
Seeds—	$	98
Flax		$ 6 50@7 30
Clover		3 50@3 70
Timothy		
Wool—		15@ 16
Wool		
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2,		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, "		5c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, "		4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.		

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Nov. 13, 1895.

Grain—	$	56
Wheat No. 1		57½
No. 2		56
No. 3		19@20
Oats		28
Corn		35½
Barley		37
Rye		
Meats—		3 45@ 3 65
Live hogs		2 70@ 3 50
Live beef		
Vegetables—		1 20@ 1 25
Beans		15@ 18
Potatoes		
Seeds—		3 75
Timothy		6 40@ 7 75
Clover		
Produce—		18@ 20
Butter		15@ 17
Eggs		9½
Cheese		
Tallow—		4¼
No. 1		3¾
No. 2		

The Racine Journal.

PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 46.

BIG STRIKE IS OFF.

Backbone of the Great Northern Strike is Broken.

A Train with 70 Special Policemen and Trainmen Reaches Devils Lake, N. Dak.

New Men Put to Work with Old Men Willing to Return and Trains Begin Up There Were Started.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—A Devils Lake N. D., dispatch says: The backbone of the Great Northern strike was broken this morning by the arrival of a train with 70 special policemen, 18 new conductors, 25 brakemen and three firemen. The deputies are patrolling the yards and the trains that were hung up have all been started out with crews made up of old men willing to work, and the new men. The recruits were all enlisted at Chicago by a detective agency and are a sorry looking lot for clothing. But there has been no disturbance and none is expected.

ADMIT THEIR DEFEAT.

Brooklyn Democrats Admit the Election of a Republican Mayor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Democratic campaign committee of Brooklyn today admitted the defeat of their local ticket, and will take no steps looking to a recount of the ballots. Whatever Mr. Grout, the regular Democratic nominee for mayor, or any of the other candidates may do in this direction will be done by them individually and not sanctioned by the committee.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS MEET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The opening session of the third meeting of the society of naval architects and mariners took place here today. President Clement A. Griscom presided and Secretary and Treasurer W. L. Capps read the annual report. President Griscom announced that Wm. H. Webb had been elected an honorary member for the council, and Lord Brassey of the British society of naval architects, an associate member. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Clement A. Griscom; first vice president, Theodore D. Wilson, naval constructor U. S. N.; vice presidents, Chas. H. Cramp, Philip Hichborn, U. S. N.; Chas. H. Loring, U. S. N. A. Admiral Richard W. Meade, Geo. W. Melville, U. S. N.; Geo. W. Quinland, Esq., U. S. N.; Irving M. Scott, Francis A. Walker, Wm. A. Webb; secretary and treasurer, W. L. Capps. Papers were read by Captain H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., president of the Naval War college on, "American Maritime Development," and by Prof. J. E. Denton, on "Performance of Twin Screw Steamer City of Lowell." These occupied the time of the forenoon session.

HACKMEN AT WAR.

Not Cutting Prices But Fighting for Positions.

Hack drivers are having a great deal of trouble regarding positions at the various depots and this morning a fist fight was narrowly averted at the St. Paul depot over the question. It appears that heretofore drivers have had certain positions which they have occupied adjoining the depot platforms, the older drivers having the places which are considered more advantageous. Owing to several disputes of late this rule has been done away with and from now on the hackman that gets to the depot first will pick out his position. Races for places will now be in order.

Auction Sale Postponed.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, C. J. Thiesen, who was instructed by the County court to dispose of the Meinzer property at auction today from the front steps of the court house, postponed the sale for two weeks. The property to be sold consists of a vacant lot on Washington avenue, one on Tenth street and three lots with a dwelling house on Hilker Place.

COURT AND CRIME.

George Nelson, charged with assault and intent to kill William Komes, is having his preliminary examination before Justice Wentworth this afternoon. A large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the proceedings. The interests of the young man are being looked after by William and Henry Smleding while District Attorney Nelson appeared for the state.

Real Estate.

Peter Sullivan sold to Mail Carrier John T. Pryce the property located on the northwest corner of Villa and Tenth streets, 80x120. Consideration private

A "baseball service" was held by a sensational preacher named Ford in the town of St. Louis, Central Michigan, last Sunday. The church was decorated with a profusion of all the implements used in playing baseball, and in his sermon the minister compared features of the game with phases of life. He spoke of the pitcher's nerve, and likened him to the Christian soldier; said that the first base was meditation, the second conviction, the third repentance, and the home plate heaven; dilated on the qualifications of the batsman, the catcher and the short stop, but, to the disgust of the cranks in the audience, utterly ignored the umpire and the rooters.—New York Sun.

ANOTHER SWELL WEDDING.

Nuptials of Miss Irene Langhorne and Chas. Dana Gibson at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—The most notable wedding of the season took place today when Miss Irene Langhorne became the bride of Chas. Dana Gibson, the artist of New York. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Virginia were largely represented and the scene in St. Paul's church which was brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of candles, was a very striking one. The church was effectively decorated in white and green. The bridesmaids were Misses Alys Connally and Ellen Hobson; Misses May Jones and Elizabeth Gibson; Misses Nannie and Phylis Langhorne. The best man was Langdon Gibson, and the ushers were Messrs. Harry Langhorne, Algernon Craven, James DeKay, T. F. Sykes, Thos. Hastings, John T. Anderson, Milburn T. Meyers, Tompkins McIlwaine and Richard Harding Davis. While crossing a field, Juan A. Smith of Brooklyn, who came here to act as an usher at the wedding, fell from his horse, and had his right arm broken. The accident prevented him from acting in the capacity of an usher today. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson left at 3 o'clock for Old Point whence they will go to New York and other northern cities, but return to Richmond before sailing for Europe on the 23rd.

RAIN AND SNOW GENERAL.

The Drouth in the Northwest Broken by Rain and Snow Storms.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 7.—It rained and snowed throughout Nebraska last night and today in many sections. This is but in time to save all fall seedings, although the grains are not as plenty as they would have been but for the extended dry weather.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—Specials from South Dakota, Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin reports the first real snow for the season. In some places over a foot deep is reported

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 7.—The first snow of the season fell in this section today.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 7.—The three months drouth was broken today by rainfall, which was general in this section of the state. It will be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers who have so far been unable to do anything.

WOMEN IN SESSION.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 7.—The thirty-third congress of the society for the advancement of women met yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presiding, and about 30 delegates were present. Mrs. Eva Channing of Boston, read a paper on good municipal government and woman's suffrage, and Mrs. Ellen Stevens Hildreth of New Decatur, Ala., had a long thelsis on the nutritive value of food. The convention will last several days. The members are being entertained at the private residence as.

THERE WAS NO WRECK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Some excitement was occasioned by the report that the Chicago & Northwestern train known as the "Newspaper Flyer," which carries the late editions of the Chicago papers to points between here and Milwaukee had been wrecked and several people badly hurt. Investigation proves however that it was not the case.

FOR AN ICE PALACE.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 7.—Twenty thousand dollars has been raised for the ice palace to be built in this city. The main building will occupy ground 300 feet square, exclusive of dancing halls, toboggan slides and other auxiliaries, and will be 100 feet high. The toboggan slide will be two miles long. C. E. Jay, of St. Paul, has been engaged to superintend the work of construction.

MATRIMONIAL.

Kradwell—Clark.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Gustave V. Kradwell, secretary of the Robinson Drug company, was united in marriage, at Boscobel, Wis., to Miss Nettie Clark, an estimable young lady of that place. Mr. Kradwell is a prominent young business man of this city and his hosts of friends will wish him and his young bride a happy future. They will reside in one of the modern flats in the new Lincoln building on State street, which has been fitted up during the groom's absence from the city.

SNOW STORM.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 7.—A heavy snow fell last night and the weather still remains rather mild, but snow continues to fall rapidly; it is the first snow of the season.

GLEAMS OF SUNSHINE.

Mother—"I don't like the looks of that boy who just moved in next door."

Small Son—"Nother do I. He's awful wiry, and I'm afraid when it comes to gettin' acquainted I'll be the one to get licked."—New York Weekly.

Mr. Cawker—"I admire the helpful spirit the Wilberforce boys display. They are always doing what they can for each other."

Mr. Cumso—"What have they done lately?"

Mr. Cawker—"John has become a dentist, while James has established a candy factory."—New York Life.

Dr. Thirdly—"Surely Henry Peck did not say he wished his wife was dead?"

Elder Berry—"No-o; he said he would love to give the church a new memorial window."—New York World.

WASTE OF WATER.

Claimed by Flushing Sewers with the Present System.

Councilmen Asked to be Careful Before Acting.

Would it be Advisable to Abolish the Flushing Tanks—What Would the Water Company be Willing to Do?

Editor Daily Journal:

A good sewerage system is essential to the health and welfare of any city. To allow sewers to clog up would certainly result in a terrible stench and in all probability breed fevers and other diseases. Racine officials as I understand it are working hard to bring about a system of sewerage that cannot help but result in good. Recently I noticed that Mayor Janes presented a communication to the common council in regard to the two water tests and the results. In concluding his report the mayor says:

The Water company show by their statement that they are pumping about 2,250,000 gallons daily and that the consumers are using about 575,000 gallons and that the difference, that is 1,675,000 gallons, is probably running through open taps or consumed by the city.

By an inspection made of the flush tanks between July 15, 1895, and July 27, 1895, I find that the tanks are using about 1,300,000 gallons daily. Is there any good being accomplished by running this immense volume of water into our sewers and taking the place of that for which they were intended? Our sewer system was built for a single system with small pipes, but it is now used as a double system. I am informed that in many places in the city the sewers are taxed to their full capacity and at times beyond, so that the water backs into the cellars. If the sewers will not flush themselves will not one-tenth of the water now used answer the purpose?

In reports that I have received from 74 cities only four are using automatic tanks entirely and 15 are using them with other appliances. Ten of these 19 cities report that automatic tanks are unsatisfactory.

The Water company repaired the crossing at Main street bridge. I requested them to complete the test, which was done Oct. 5. All the flush tanks were shut off. The test was made in company with your committee on fire and water. It was made with one pump, two pumps, three lines and six lines of hose. The pressure obtained was about 26 pounds more than that on June 20.

In view of the above facts, the reports of Mr. Jesse Walrath on the first and second tests and of my observations at the tests I arrive at the conclusion—

First—That when supplying the flush tanks with such a large volume of water as on July 15, the Water company can not give proper fire protection with a pump of 4,000,000 gallons capacity.

Second—That some other method for flushing should be adopted.

Third—That one pump will not supply six lines of hose with sufficient continuous pressure to handle a big fire.

Fourth—That the pressure obtained Oct. 5 with two pumps was sufficient.

I therefore recommend that the automatic tanks be disponsed with and that sewers be flushed by men turning the water on and off of the tanks now built and that hereafter no automatic tanks be built, but sewers be flushed with hose from the hydrants and that an extra pump be kept in readiness and sufficient steam be always kept up to start it.

I cannot urge upon you too strongly the necessity of immediate action and hope that you will adopt without delay some measure that will give the city the necessary fire protection. Fortunately, we have long been exempt from large conflagrations, but we know not the hour when the city's fire fighting capacity shall be taxed to its utmost limit. The city has as good fire department and apparatus as any city of our size in the country, but they are worthless without a proper water supply.

Any fair-minded person will admit, if the mayor's figures are correct, that an enormous amount of water is going to waste, but would it be the proper thing to stop the present system of flushing altogether and going back to the ancient plan of flushing sewers with a hose attached to a hydrant? Twenty-five years ago that plan was all right, but today it would never work. In the first place the sewers would never be regularly flushed out and it is dollars to cents that inside of a year every sewer in Racine would be clogged up. Then another thing is brought to my mind; what is the city of Racine to receive in consideration of taking out the present flush tanks and saving the Racine Water company thousands of gallons of water as they claim it will do? Will there be any reduction in the rates paid by the city, will the company make any concessions whatever? And again what effect will such a scheme have upon the health of our people? It is true that the waste of water should be saved to a certain extent, but the present flush tanks ought never to be taken out. They cost the city of Racine thousands of dollars. They should be regulated so as to flush out the sewers three times a day, morning, noon and night. The members of Racine council should make a very thorough examination before they act.

A.

THE SHERIDAN DRIVE.

Racine And Kenosha County Officers Should Meet and Discuss the Matter.

During the past few months there has been considerable discussion in regard to the proposed building of the Sheridan drive between Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee. The suggestion has been made that the city and county officials of Racine and Kenosha hold a meeting with a view of discussing the scheme and at the same time to learn what each city and county would be willing to do in the way of paying for the expenses of the road through the respective counties. All of the officials have been interviewed and appear to be of one opinion, that the road would be a grand thing and should be built and that each county and city should stand its share of expense.

Next week the Racine county board of supervisors meet in annual session. It is customary for the Kenosha county board to visit this city and inspect the Racine asylum during the session. A member of the board stated that it would be a good time for both boards to discuss this road question and to invite the members of the city council in and get their views of the same. Of course the Kenosha council would also come up. Now is the time to settle this important matter and the sooner it is known just what each county is willing to do the better.

This a drive such as is proposed would prove of great benefit to both Racine and Kenosha there is no doubt. Push the thing along, by all means.

ISSUES FEWER PASSES.

Basis of a Rumor Current Among Northwestern Employes.

A rumor was recently circulated along the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern road that annual passes to employes of company would be discontinued next year. The rumor seems to have grown out of a new system adopted, and which is explained by a representative of the road to be the discontinuance of passes to the representatives of the telegraph company, the express messenger and station agent where one man performs all these duties. Heretofore, it seems, in many instances three or four passes were furnished for names given where one man actually performed the duties of the several companies, the extra passes going to such friends as the agents might designate. This duplication is all that will be stopped.

POST "A" HONORED.

Governor Upham Appoints Four Members as Delegates to the Atlanta Exposition.

Recently the management of the Atlanta Exposition requested the governors of each state to appoint ten delegates at-large to represent the state on Commercial day, November 13, 1895. The president of the National Travelers' Protective association also requested that ten members be appointed from each post. From among the ten appointed by Post A of this city, Governor Upham appointed R. B. Sigafoos, J. F. Johnson, Charles Alschuler and D. S. Mills as delegates-at-large from the state. The governor, in his letter to Secretary Jas. Hendrie, says that he hopes all will be able to attend and that it gives him great pleasure to appoint the gentlemen named by the association. The members of Post A feel highly complimented by the action of the governor.

OBITUARY.

Sculley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sculley, a former old resident of Racine, died at Chicago yesterday, and the remains will be brought to this city for burial. Mrs. Sculley came to this city on Oct. 14 with the body of her daughter, Mrs. E Eme, and contracted a bad cold which culminated in her death.

Not a Wayward Boy.

Editor of the Daily Journal:

I noticed an article in your paper last evening which stated that Cyprian Swetz, a wayward boy of 18 years, was sent to jail for a term of ten days on charge of assaulting his father. I believe that an injustice has been done this lad. He is a boy 16 years of age; he supports his mother and pays the rent of the house in which they live; his father has assaulted his mother and the boy has been whipped for taking the mother's part. The boy is employed at one of the junction factories when he ought to be in school. He studies nights at the neighbors in order to get somewhat of an education. He is a steady member of the Congregational church Sunday school and a strict temperate boy. The neighbors upon hearing of his punishment at once repaired to the jail and paid his fine, or left security for the same.

A. Neighbor.

R. D. Whitehead to Speak.

R. D. Whitehead, superintendent of the Wisconsin Humane Society, will speak in the Y. M. C. A. hall, next Sunday evening, for Rev. A. C. Grier. It is hoped that all of the friends of humane work will be present and give the humane society of Racine a deserved boom.

There will be a special convocation of Orient Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., tomorrow evening at 7.30. Work in the P. M. and M. E. degrees.

DETROIT'S DISASTER.

Bodies Still Being Exhumed From the Wrecked Building.

Twenty-six Had Been Taken Out up to Noon Today.

Twenty Are Still Missing, Making the Loss of Nearly 50 Lives—Real Cause Will Never be Known.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—Twenty-five bodies have already been taken from the ruins of the Journal building, and the search is still going on. In addition to the list sent in the dispatches last night the following have been added: Adolph Schrieber, Jr., bookbinder in Hiller's bindery; John Gordon, electrotyper Evening Journal; Kittie Leonard, Rosa Morgan, John Breitenbecher, unknown man. Jennie Niebauer, 16 years old, employed in Hiller's bindery; Bertha Weidbusch, 19 years old. There are yet missing, swelling the probable list of dead to 40 or 45. Besides these 19 persons were more or less seriously injured, two of them fatally. The cause of the disaster has been definitely ascertained as a boiler explosion, but what caused the explosion is still a mystery. The body of Ernest Perkins, assistant mailing clerk Journal, was recovered at 10:30.

The body of a girl was found at 2:15 with the lower extremities burned off, unidentified. About 3 o'clock the searchers found seven more dead bodies in the ruins. The have not yet been gotten out.

FOR THE SAILORS.

Items Gathered About the River and Lakes.

The schooner J. B. Newland arrived in port this morning with a cargo of lumber for the West Shore Lumber company.

This morning the schooner City of Grand Rapids came in port and is discharging lumber for Kelley, Weeks & Co.

The police have found the load sinkers stolen from the owners of the tug Frank Edwards. No arrests have yet been made.

It is the intention of Capt. James Davidson to build for the coming season four 300-foot schooners.

Chicago people, presumably the Graham & Morton Transportation Co., made unsuccessful overtures for the purchase of the steel sidewheel steamer State of New York from the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. The owners of the steamer propose to put her on a route west of Cleveland next season.

The schooner Abbie L. Andrews left Buffalo October 17, bound for Milwaukee with coal and up to the present time has not reached her destination. Thus she is nineteen days out and as the distance between the two points is but 255 miles the belief is gaining ground that she foundered with all hands.

A dispatch from Muskegon says: "Negotiations are on foot to run the Nyack, now plying between Milwaukee and Chicago, between this port and Milwaukee this winter. She ran on this route last winter under the auspices of the Crosby Transportation company." To set all speculation in that direction at rest it is only necessary to state that the Nyack is under contract to the Hurson Transportation company until May 1, 1896, and cannot be withdrawn from the Milwaukee-Chicago route until that date without Mr. Hurson's consent. However, it may not be difficult to arrange for the withdrawal of the Nyack, as other parties stand ready to put one or more steamers equally as good in her place the moment Mr. Crosby's contract is terminated by mutual consent.

MEYERS IS INSANE.

Peter Meyers Displays Unmistakable Signs of Insanity.

Peter Meyers, of No. 1643 Howe street, has been acting strangely for some time past and his friends knew that at times he was insane. Of late he became so bad that it was feared he might do harm to himself or his wife and children. Yesterday Drs. Simms and A. L. Buchan were appointed to examine into his mental condition but did not find time to make the examination. About 10:30 o'clock last night Meyers became very bad. He armed himself with a revolver and razor, barricaded the doors and windows of his home and labored under the impression that some person or persons desired to take his life. A brother-in-law reported the matter to the police and asked that a couple of officers be sent up to take care of him as it was feared he might do something rash. Sheriff John Pugh and Under Sheriff Ed. Rein were notified and went up to the man's house and took him in charge. The patrol wagon was called and conveyed Meyers to jail On the way down he talked of the wrongs that other men had done him and then asked the officers to watch his home and see that no persons went there except those whom he named. His mind then wandered upon the hallucination that he was to be killed and wanted a priest sent for before they killed him. At times he is all right and recently published a card to the effect that he would not again carry a revolver and threaten people.

The new Queen of Korea is very anxious to [illegible] it of politics.—New York World.

A DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL.

Given by the Young Ladies Guild at the at the Home of Dr. J. G. Meachem, Jr.

A delightful musicale was given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Meachem, Jr. last evening, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Guild. Though the weather was stormy outside it did not prevent those fond of a musical treat from attending. A most interesting programme was rendered which was highly appreciated by those present. The programme was opened by a quartette by Mrs. Henry Rogers, Miss Roggenbaum, Mr. Jones and Mr. Rogers. They sang well and the voices harmonized perfectly. The second number was a piano solo by Miss Himes. Her playing showed a great deal of technique and skill and was well received by the audience. The next number was an alto solo by Mrs. McAnany, with violin obligato by Mr. Bjorkman, and she received an encore. Then followed a song, "Two Maidens," by Master Ronald Rogers. Master Ronald has a very sweet voice and shows a great deal of musical ability. He responded to an encore. A guitar and banjo duet by Misses Hazel and Helen Kelly was very well rendered and was warmly encored. These talented young ladies are always welcomed by Racine audiences and cannot be too highly praised. Miss Harcus favored the audience with a most entertaining recitation entitled "The Blacksmith's Story." Miss Harcus is one of the leading elocutionists in the city, and has become quite a favorite. The soprano solo, "He Was a Prince," by Mrs. Henry Rogers can not be too highly praised as her rendition of it was perfect. Miss Wales, the talented pianist and organist of this city, played a piano solo, "Festival March" in a masterly manner and was received with loud applause. Mr. T. M. Jones, who possesses a rich tenor voice, pleased the audience with the selection "Jerusalem." Mr. Wiegand, one of Racine's favorite violinists, delighted the audience with his playing. The last number on the programme, a baritone solo, "Asthore," was rendered by Mr. Henry Rogers in a pleasing manner. Mrs. McLennon, the accomplished pianist of Milwaukee, added much to the enjoyment of the evening by her artistic accompaniments.

MORTUARY REPORT.

A Light Showing for the Month of October.

The mortuary report for the month of October has just been completed and is as follows:

SEX.		COLOR.	
Male	8	White	19
Female	11	Colored	0
Whole number of deaths			19

CONDITION.

Married	6	Widow	1
Single	13		—
Widower	0	Total	19

WHERE INTERRED.

Mound Cemetery	10
Catholic Cemetery	9
Total	19

LOCATION.

First ward	0	Sixth ward	1
Second ward	4	Seventh ward	2
Third ward	1		—
Fourth ward	7	Total	19
Fifth ward	4		

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox	0	Diphtheria	0
Typhoid fever	6		—
Scarlet fever	9	Total	21

Number of deaths of contagious diseases, 2; 1 in Fifth ward of typhoid fever, and 1 in Seventh ward of typhoid fever.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Convulsions	2
Marrasmus	1
Shock by electricity	1
Enteritis	1
Pulmonary phthysis and dropsy	3
Cancer of stomach	1
Consumption	1
Chronic intestinal catarrh	1
Still born	2
Typhoid fever	2
Whooping cough	1
Rheumatism of heart	1
Blood poison	1
Brain fever	1
Total	19

Taken up from Mound Cemetery and sent out of town for interment, 2; brought into town for interment, 9.

AGES.

Under 1 year	4	40 to 50	2
1 year to 5 years	2	50 to 60	1
5 to 10 years	1	60 to 70	1
10 to 20	2	70 to 80	2
20 to 30	4		—
30 to 40	0	Total	19

J. W. JOHNSON, Health Officer.

DELIGHTFULLY ENTERTAINED.

Literary and Debating Society of Casterton's College Entertained.

The Literary and Debating society of the E. L. Casterton Commercial school was delightfully entertained last evening by the principal of the school at his home, 1415 Main street. An interesting programme was carefully carried out. The programme consisted of singing and recitations and a debate. "Resolved, that man has more power than money," which was decided in favor of the negative. Games were played and refreshments served after the programme and all departed with light hearts, voting Mr. Casterton an excellent entertainer. Among those present were the Misses L. Jones, Millie Christenson, A. Schneider, I. Trull, L. M. Reid, F. Parks, and the Messrs. G. Murphy, F. Shenkenberg, C. Paulson, C. Connak, W. Schmidt, C. Myers, E. L. Casterton, W. J. Casterton.

Busy Making Brooms.

The Racine Broom company, located on Wisconsin street between East State and Third streets, is doing a thriving business, considering the short time the company has been doing business in this city. Orders are being received from all parts of the Nortwest and the company's manufactured goods are continually finding new fields. Yesterday a large order for whisk brooms was sent to parties at Duluth, Minn. Patronize home industry and when in need of brooms ask your grocer for a Racine made broom.

THE DISPENSARY LAW.

South Carolina Convention Took up the Subject Today.

COLUMBUS, S. C, Nov. 7.—The dispensary law, for the first time, was made an issue in the debate in the constitutional convention today on the proposition to give the state the same right to the change venue that is accorded a defendant. This was introduced solely to secure dispensary convictions when it was found impossible to do so in cities like Charleston or Columbia. The convention by a vote of 71 to 57 refused to adopt that provision but by a vote of 72 to 59 it gave the legislature permission to allow the state to ask a change in cases to be prescribed by it which weans that it will be allowed in dispensary cases.

CITY BREVITIES.

Amusement loving people are unanimous in their opinion that the company now playing at the Belle City Opera house is the best ten cent show ever here.

On the 1st day of February, 1894, Joseph Lackner, a Racine gentleman, died at Chicago of small pox. On account of the nature of the disease it was impossible to bring the body here for burial and it was interred in a private cemetery, near Chicago. The friends of the young man desired to have his body brought here and buried in the Catholic cemetery. Undertaker Komes was engaged to transfer the body and made application of the health department and a permit was given. The body was exhumed and transferred overland. It was encased in an air tight metallic coffin and there was not the slightest danger.

All persons who have ordered coal at $5.75 a ton and not paid for it must do so before November 15 or pay an advance to $6.50 a ton.

More complete election returns swell Republican pluralities.

Thomas Kane, of Chicago, was in the city today.

B. T. Taylor entertained the Social Whist club at the Richmond hotel last evening.

Two drunken men were arrested by the police last night. One was found lying in a doorway on East State street and the other appeared on Sixth street.

This evening will occur the entertainment at Y. M. C. A. hall under the auspices of the St. Rose society.

Richter & Sons, of Milwaukee, are making changes in the heating apparatus at the Racine High school building. At present the shafting and engines are too noisy.

Saturday evening the Salvation Army will give a farewell oyster supper to officers who are to leave this city for other fields of work.

The Republicans have invaded the ranks of the "solid south" a second time within a year, while the Democrats appear to have lost all hope of ever again carrying a northern state.

The friends of the Good Shepherd church meet at the home of E. B. Adams on Asylum avenue this evening for a good sociable time.

The K's, L's and M's of the Eastern Star will tender a banquet this evening to the members of the lodge at Masonic hall.

Loyal Temperance Legion sociable this evening at the home of Mrs. Black, 730 College avenue.

Mr. Jenson will give a reading at the Danish Young Peoples' society home on Marquette street this evening.

The schooner Stevens arrived this morning with a cargo of lumber, part of which is consigned to the Wagon & Carriage Co. and the balance for Capt. L. A. Nelson.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. T. R. Williams departed yesterday for St. Paul to attend the funeral of his brother.

Al. Weed has returned from a business trip at Omaha and other western points, in the interests of the Winship Manufacturing Co.

The Ven. Charles T. Susan, arch-deacon of Milwaukee, will preach at Holy Innocents church Sunday morning and at the other Episcopal missions during the day.

Attorney D. C. Lloyd of Kenosha, is in this city today on business before the county court.

H. J. Budd is in Milwaukee today on business.

Chief of Police Johnson has returned from a deer hunt in the northern part of the state. He brought back two deer with him, but whether they fell before his aim is a mystery, although the chief stoutly maintains that he killed one of them.

Louis Klinkert, M. Soens and Jos. Smader are hunting deer in Northern Wisconsin.

A pleasant surprise was tendered Mrs. John Meyers at her home on the corner of Fifteenth and Center street. Forty-five young couples were present and all enjoyed themselves immensely. The time was spent in playing games. Refreshments were served and the crowd departed at an early hour this morning.

We have discovered the kiss microbe and the microbe of old age; it only remains now to discover the bicycle microbe.

A CLASH OF OPINION.

CURIOUS DONATION TO THE INTERESTS OF CONTROVERSY.

Suit Growing Out of the Liquor Question. Phenomenal Increase of Game In Vermont Woodlands—An Old Law to Be Tested.

[Special Correspondence.]

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 14.—The ferment of problems often contributes as vivid object lessons in the small state as in the imperial commonwealth such as New York or Illinois. No recent issue has so startled public attention and imbittered the clash of opinion in New York as the excise question. Vermont, too, can furnish a curious donation to the interest of controversy, which in her case involves the reputation and dignity of its chief magistrate.

This state lives under one of the most stringently drawn of possible sumptuary laws. No man may sell or give away spirits, wine, ale, beer or cider, nor is he permitted to import the same into the state. Violation of the law imposes a $500 fine for the first offense, and for the second a similar mulct, with 30 days at polishing marble in the workhouse. As public opinion has ebbed completely from underneath the law, it goes without saying that it is defiantly broken in all the villages and cities of the state. Its main support is in the primitive rural region, where the aboriginal drunkard may linger in perennial paradise at the cost of a few bushels of otherwise worthless apples and a journey to the cider mill.

Without discussing the concurrent condition of the Vermont statute, which invokes a serpent's trail of blackmailing alike sordid and cynical and habitual contempt for the law in its consequences, let us "come to Hecuba" and sketch a complication somewhat unique.

Some months ago a prominent citizen of St. Johnsbury, also the proprietor of its principal hotel, noted as a man of worth and public spirit, was condemned to the workhouse for repeated infraction of the liquor law. A monster petition, signed by respectable persons of both parties, was laid before Governor Woodbury, imploring remission of sentence. The Vermont Brutus took an austere stand. The majesty of the law would be more splendidly vindicated in the case of a notable sufferer. So reasoned this highest official at the bar of justice.

The second act of the little comedy opens with a new character, the editor of one of the most prominent journals of the state, who had always been the sturdy advocate of high license. Mr. Woodbury, it seems, is the owner—possibly indeed interested in the management—of one, if not more, of the leading caravansaries at Burlington. It had been asserted that liquor was served here to the guests in their rooms. Monsieur the editor sent a reporter to test the matter bibulously. The result was a withering philippic in the Rutland Herald, which impaled the gubernatorial victim alive on a stake of his own sharpening.

Third act now on the boards: A libel suit has been entered by the governor against the editor, and the latter, it is asserted, is clapping his hands with fiendish joy over the fun he is going to have. The governor's defense against the editorial charge is that if liquor was sold in his hotel it was without his knowledge or consent. The dangerous and fallible character of such a plea it scarcely needs a chief justice to appreciate. However the libel suit ends, it will afford a curious spectacle, the governor of a state practically on trial for the violation of a law in the enforcement of which he has shown a pompous severity.

One of the significant facts in the existing status of the Vermont woodlands is the phenomenal increase of its wild game. In many places the deer herd with the kine on the meadows, browse in the cornfields, even stray into the large cities in their reckless meanderings. Law forbids hunting them till 1900. The bear, the panther and the lesser fauna have also increased greatly, while the mountain farm is gradually but surely in process of reclamation by the remorseless woods. A novel development promises along the whole chain of the beautiful Green mountains, the evolution of hunting and fishing preserves on an extensive scale through the ownership of clubs or private individuals.

No section of the east is more accessible to the great city centers by easy and rapid rail access, none more bounteously endowed by climate, topography and natural conditions to harbor game, big and little, in its mild mountain seclusions and to breed gamy victims for the angler's rod. Here those who love to find "sermons in stones, tongues in trees, books in the running brooks" may revel in the most heartsome delights. The logic of events surely points to such a utilization of the Vermont forests. Several of these fascinating enterprises are now operating with great success and the air is full of negotiations in different parts of these picturesque forest wilds, which rise from 2,500 to 4,500 feet in height, for the purchase of lake and forest domain. Such clubs are becoming the vogue throughout the country and the Vermont mountain region offers almost matchless advantages for the purpose. There are about 200 beautiful lakes surrounded by dense aboriginal forest lying along the very tops of the Green mountain range, the cold clean waters of which constitute an ideal home for trout and bass, while the brooks already swarm with the first named fish. Those who are alive to this unique and interesting movement claim that it contains a potentiality of a larger revenue to the state than that produced now by all agricultural resources, exclusive of maple sugar, which must be classed with the interests of the woods rather than with those of the fields.

The only drawback in the acquirement of desirable woodland properties for game preservers is an old law inherited from colonial times which prohibits the segregation for private use of "boatable" waters. The construction of the term "boatable" will greatly affect the matter. Does it mean the lake which may be used for the convenience of traffic, or one which will float a fishing boat? The vagueness of the law is now being construed in a test case, and it will be carried, if need be, to the highest court. The decision may easily become an important factor in the future of the state.

JOHN HAMILL.

America's Greatest Critic.

Lowell was the greatest of all American critics of literature. He had knowledge and wisdom, culture and sagacity. His writing has the leisurely fullness of the scholar and the sharp thrust of the wit. The gift of the winged phrase was his, and no man of our time could better pack truth into a single sentence. He had also the wide and deep acquaintance with literature which is the best foundation of learning.—"James Russell Lowell," by Brander Matthews, in St. Nicholas.

SOME BRIGHT CHILDREN.

A Little Girl With a Remarkable Imagination.

These are stories of a child, a remarkable young person. She was about 5 years old and had bright brown eyes and a large imagination. She would make the wildest statements with the most demure air and then put her head on one side and watch you with dancing eyes to see if you took in the joke. If she could find some one that would appear to believe any and everything she said, she was in her element and would reel off marvelous stories by the hour. The room of a family friend was a regular curiosity shop for her, and she would sit and listen by the hour to descriptions of various odd things that were in the collection of curiosities. She took a great interest in a magnet used for a paperweight and would play with it when even her best beloved doll had lost its charms. One day she walked into the room with an exceedingly important air.

"What do you fink I saw?" she said.

"I don't know, I'm sure. A bear?" was the reply.

"No, sir. I sawn a little girl what had swallowed a magnet, and what do you fink happened to her? Evewy time she goes to eat her spoon hops wight down her frost, and the other day she was playing wif some nails, and the first fing she knowed she swallowed 'em, and her mamma gived her a penny to buy some candy wif, and she swallowed it 'fore she got to the store. Ain't that dreffle?" she exclaimed.

"Fearful! What did they do for her?"

She paused a moment, evidently unprepared for such a question, but her invention was equal to the emergency. "Why," she said, with big eyes and bated breath, "they got a great big magnet—oh, a 'normous big one—and opened her mouth, and all the things comed up again."

She had been told about a trained dog, and after that she would have some wonderful tale of a dog to tell every time she saw her acquaintance.

"I was down town this morning," she would say, "and I sawn a dog, and he was walking on his hind legs, and he had on bloomers."

"That so? Then he must have been a lady dog."

"Yes, he was, and he got on a bicycle and rode off."

As Bess had such a reputation for romancing naturally she was often disbelieved when telling the truth. One cold night she woke her mother and announced that a mouse was in bed with her.

"Bessie," scolded her mother, rather cross at being waked from a comfortable sleep, "you must not tell such stories. It is very naughty, and mamma will have to punish you."

"But, mamma, they is a mouse. I feel it crawling up my leg."

A little quaver of fear in her voice made her mother believe there might be a small amount of truth in the story, so she got up to investigate.

"Now," she said, "if there isn't a mouse there, mamma is going to whip." And she lifted the covers carefully off.

"Here it is." And Bessie drew up her little gown, disclosing a plump little leg with a very small and miserable little mouse snuggled up against it.

One shriek after another soon awoke the whole household, and the room was filled with bewildered people gazing at Bess and the frightened mouse. While some one was removing the poor little animal Bess was regarding her mother with triumph.

"Didn't I tell you it was a mouse?" she exclaimed. "What you so scared about now?"

Bess' mother is a young and attractive widow, and a young minister was much interested in her spiritual welfare. Bess did not admire him much, owing to his habit of taking her to task occasionally for some little fib. One day he came to call and encountered Bess on the front porch. He presented her with a box of caramels, and being quite sure her mother was in hearing distance, though out of sight behind the parlor curtains, he took occasion to indulge in a few affecting remarks concerning the happiness of being allowed to minister to the fatherless babes. Bess had heard "Chimmie Fadden" read and quoted quite frequently, and looking up into the minister's face with her wide, innocent eyes she remarked, "What t'ell?"

"Huh—what did you say?" stammered the astonished man.

"What t'ell?" repeated Bess.

He gazed at her for a few minutes in blank amazement, and then the sound of smothered merriment coming from the parlor windows recalled him to his senses, and after a wild look around as for a refuge he left.

Ethel is the only child of a college professor and was left without a mother, so her training has been rather different from other children, and she is very old and thoughtful in her ways. One night her father was hearing her say her prayers before she went to bed. She had gotten to her own little petitions and the "God bless everybodys," and her father had gotten just a little inattentive, when he was startled by hearing her say, "And God bless the devil, 'cause nobody cares 'bout him at all."

"Why, Ethel," he exclaimed, "what are you praying for the devil for?"

"Well, father, the preacher always tells how horrid bad he is, and everybody hates him, so I thought I'd better ask God to be good to him."

Ethel's mother had positively forbidden her to play in the creek and to make sure she was obeyed said: "Now, if you do go to the creek, the Lord will see you, and he will tell me. You know he is everywhere and sees you all the time."

One day Ethel came in, and her mother had reason to suspect that she had been to the creek, so she asked her, "Ethel, were you at the creek?"

"No'm," responded Ethel confidently.

"Now, remember what I told you the other day, the Lord will tell me."

"No'm, I wasn't there," declared Ethel.

Pretty soon she came back and said: "I just wanted to see if the Lord would be mean enough to tell you. I was down at the creek, and he didn't tell you after all. I didn't think he'd be so mean as to go and tell on me."

Jimmie has been staying in the country all summer with his grandpa, who allows him to assist in all the labors of the farm, and Jimmie thinks that farm could not be run without his valuable assistance. His mother does not appreciate his achievements in that line and would prefer that he kept a little nearer the head of his class. One day she said to him:

"Jimmie, why aren't you as smart as Willie Brown? He can read splendidly and always knows his lessons."

"Well," replied Jimmie, "maybe he can read pretty well, but he can't manage a farm like I can."—Chicago Tribune.

He Was a Careful Man.

"I believe Wenlock is terribly afraid of burglars."

"That is so. He even bolts his food."—Judy.

SHERMAN'S BOOK.

Senator Sherman's book has the self advertising feature about it anyhow.—Philadelphia North American.

After reading Senator Sherman's recollections there will be some who will regret that he recollected so much.—New York Advertiser.

Senator Sherman is an able, wise man and a statesman of long and ripe experience, but he seems to have forgotten Job's desire "that mine adversary had written a book."—Indianapolis Journal.

Senator Sherman should either retract his insinuations or come forward with some evidence which will convince the public that Garfield played a treacherous part at Chicago in 1880.—Chicago Tribune.

Those who know Senator Sherman are well aware that he has a long memory for injuries received. He may apparently forgive what he conceives to be treachery to his interests, but he never forgets. That Indian trait in his composition is displayed in his book.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Forty years of public life should have made Mr. Sherman more tactful than he has shown himself to be in his book of reminiscences, in which he has hit a number of heads with a vim which will be construed by the owners as an invitation to retaliation in kind.—Philadelphia Record.

John Sherman's new book ought to be "interesting reading," to borrow the favorite phrase of Horace Greeley. It is not only written by a man who is conversant with the resources of his own language, but by one who knows more political secrets than anybody else.—Baltimore Herald.

Judging from the criticisms that have been passed upon Senator Sherman's work, "Recollections of Forty Years In the House, Senate and Cabinet," the author has been unable to follow the noble example of Mr. Blaine and take a large view of public affairs and public men.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

We have great respect and admiration for Senator Sherman. He is one of the few men now in public life who deserve to rank as statesmen, but until proof to the contrary is produced we shall fear that he has made the mistake in this instance of promulgating a charge which rests on no firmer ground than suspicion born of personal disappointment.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

Rainproof velveteen is growing steadily in favor for wraps and costumes for women and children.

Velvets, brocades and satins will each be largely patronized this winter for entire gowns, capes, coats and redingotes.

Plush in elegant colorings and qualities is offered this season for capes, cloaks and jackets. These are most attractive and make very handsome garments.

Graceful and dressy coats named "Marlborough" are of good length, elegantly fitted and finished, with large mutton leg sleeves and a spreading cape collar of two toned velvet.

For everyday wear are coats of simple make in double breasted shape, with strapped seams and stitched edges, and wholly devoid of the frills and furbelows of more elaborate garments.

Hats with wide brims and low, large crowns are seen by hundreds, and the crowns are sufficiently decorative in themselves, some being covered with beads, cabochons and spangles—steel, jet, copper, gilt and "jewel" beads being employed.

There is a return among other antique styles to the large expanding collars variously named after the historical personages with whose portraits we are familiar. The "Tudor" and the "Stuart" collars are conspicuously present on some of the imported gowns.

The new separate waists of the season are of every conceivable style and shape and are, as a rule, made of very rich fabrics—small patterned brocades, liberty satins in two toned effects, shadowy patterned dresden silks, velvets, flowered or striped taffetas, satin surahs with figured chameleon grounds, etc.—New York Post.

THE DOMESTIC DIPLOMAT.

Is never a martyr.

Never apologizes for the food.

Never describes her aches and pains.

She lets every one have affairs of their own.

Never dwells on unpleasant reminiscences.

She never divulges her methods.—Exchange.

She never communicates any news before dinner.

She is always polite and cordial to the children's friends.

Disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her.

Never tells her husband anything of the least unpleasant character.

Never corrects the children in the presence of any person, even the family.

When the family diatribe threatens, she knows how and when to deftly change the subject.

She gets rid of a guest who bores her by simply folding up a newspaper, and the other never suspects.

EROTIC AMELIE.

From what Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler says one gets the impression that she and her husband thought too much of one another for either to burden the other with his or her company.—Chicago News.

Mr. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Mr. Amelie Rives-Chanler will be perfectly excusable if they get together at the first opportunity and break the neck of a friendly bottle.—Kansas City Journal.

With the divorce of Amelie Rives and the remarriage of Saltus, the fleshly school of novelists, it would seem, can find plenty of material for stories in their own lives.—Philadelphia Press.

Amelie Rives-Chanler has not lost a great deal of time in getting away from matrimonial trammels. She is a great deal more celebrious than defunct.—Washington Star.

DUKE AND DUCK.

Consuelo Vanderbilt, with her 45 pairs of wedding shoes, is as well heeled perhaps as any bride that ever left America.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is three inches taller than her duke. The duke was playing for the long green and won.—St. Louis Republic.

John of Marlborough may have commanded thousands where his descendant, by jointure, will control millions. The pen is mightier than the sword.—Philadelphia Times.

STORIES OF SPIRITS.

STRANGE CASES OF MANIFESTATIONS BY SPOOKS.

Investigated by the Society For Psychical Research, They Are Presented With Strong Backing—Examples Furnished by Widely Separated Countries.

Reverting to the lore of the Psychical Research society, here is a case in which apparitions of the dead and the living were commingled. A lady doctor says that in 1869 she was living in the family of a retired naval officer, Mr. R., and his wife, two miles from a seaport town. Mrs. R., who was the sister of the British consul at Cadiz, married her husband, a widower, in that city. When, after the marriage, they came to England, her husband was unable to find the nurse with whom his youngest child had been left. After a vain search they came to London. One night Mrs. R. saw the sitting room door open. A beautiful lady came in, followed by a common looking woman, carrying a child about a year old, dressed in a yellow pelisse. The lady came up to the bed and said, pointing to the baby: "This is Johnny. You will remember Johnny." She smiled, and Mrs. R. was just going to answer when the vision was gone. Her husband said she had exactly described his first wife, and that the child's name was Johnny. Some days after, returning from Westminster abbey, they lost themselves in a narrow congeries of streets. Suddenly Mrs. R. saw the common looking woman of her vision carrying the baby with a yellow pelisse. She told her husband, who spoke to the woman. After discreet inquiry it turned out that she was the nurse that was wanted, and that the baby was the missing child.

The antithesis of unconscious spiritual manifestation by the living is the conscious severance from the body and a foretaste of death's mystery. Dr. Wiltse of Skiddy, Kan., whose case was first published in the St. Louis Medical Journal in 1889, apparently died of fever. He was declared to be dead by the physician who attended him. To make assurance doubly sure, needles were thrust deeply into the flesh. This was done many times. The doctor who pronounced the patient dead subsequently said, "I observed his symptoms closely, and if there are any symptoms marking a patient in articulo mortis that were not present in his case I am ignorant of them." Meanwhile, the spirit of the man alleged to be dead had, according to his own story, dissevered itself from the body. The disembodied spirit even contemplated the dwelling of clay it had just quitted. The liberated Dr. Wiltse was conscious of two weeping ladies in the room (his wife and his sister) and of two gentlemen at the door. With one of these gentlemen he came into contact and, very much to his surprise, perceived that the other party was unconscious of the collision. "I now attempted to gain the attention of the people with the object of comforting them as well as of assuring them of their own immortality. I bowed to them playfully and saluted with my right hand. I passed about among them also, but found that they gave me no heed. Then the situation struck me as humorous, and I laughed outright." Going out of the house, he noted the redness of the soil and the washes that the rain had made. Presently he found himself in the air, borne along by a pair of hands till he came to where were three prodigious rocks, which, his conductor told him, was the road to the eternal world, whence he could no more return in the flesh. He attempted to pass, but his path was barred by a black cloud, and he knew he was to be stopped. The cloud then touched his face. When he regained consciousness, he found himself at home in his bed very ill. Now there is abundant evidence to prove that Dr. Wiltse's wife and sister did not fall a-weeping until he was pronounced dead; there is evidence that the soil and the rain washes were as he described immediately he found utterance, though they must have been very different the last time he saw them with his bodily eyes; there is evidence that he told all these things as soon as he could speak and as often as he was permitted.

The Rev. L. J. Bertrand, a Huguenot minister of Neuilly, Paris, writing in 1819, gives a strange experience that befell him in the Alps 30 years previously. The sleep of death had come upon him as he crouched in the snow upon a ledge of a precipice. His mind continued active, though his body was benumbed. The approach of death was not painful till the last, when there was a dreadfully acute pain of momentary duration. "Then," he says, "my life went out." His spirit soared above his body, to which, however, it was still attached by a kind of elastic string. With the spiritual eye he saw the remainder of his party and their guide in a position where he could not possibly have seen them from the place where his body lay. He saw that the guide had disobeyed instructions as to the route to be traversed. He saw the offender take a sly pull at the percipient's own Madeira and eat the abstracted leg of a fowl. Still more wonderful, he saw his wife, who was always nervous about him when he was alpine climbing, going to Lucerne till the following day. "Well, wife," he soliloquized, "I am a dead man. Goodby." Suddenly he felt a shock, realized that his party had returned and that the guide was rubbing him with snow to reanimate him. His first attempt at speech was to reproach the guide. "If you had simply cut the string!" he peevishly exclaimed. By and by he taxed the guide with his small misdeeds, and the delinquent ran off in dismay. When he reached the inn, the guide became delirious, being convinced that the esteemed pastor was the D. It afterward appeared that Mme. Bertrand had set off for Lucerne exactly under the circumstances her husband had noted with the spiritual eye.—Illustrated Modern Art and Literature.

Bismarck and the American Girl.

Dr. Stefansson retells the story of a beautiful American girl from Colorado who went to Kissingen to see Bismarck, who was taking the waters there. Having feasted for some days on the light of the great man, she one day summoned up courage, walked straight up to him and said: "Durchlaucht, I am going to Colorado today. May I shake hands with you before I go?" She took his offered hand and attempted to kiss it, but he promptly said, "In Kissingen we do not kiss hands." And then and there he kissed her on the mouth as tenderly and affectionately as any lover. And yet, remarks Dr. Stefansson, some people will try to make out that Bismarck is blind to a woman's charms.—Westminster Gazette.

The haunts of happiness are varied and rather unaccountable, but I have more often seen her among little children and home firesides and the country houses than anywhere else—at least I think so.—Sydney Smith.

PAINTS OF MILK AND LIME.

Cheaper Than Ordinary Oil Paint and Much More Lasting Than Whitewash.

Where rough woodwork, such as old barns or other frame buildings, fences and the like, is to be painted, economy and often necessity would indicate the use of cheaper materials than ordinary oil paint, and more lasting than whitewash. A formula approved by General Le Duc when he was commissioner of agriculture and more recently recalled by Rural New Yorker, it is claimed, quite fills the bill. To two quarts of water lime, or hydraulic cement, add sweet skimmilk until of the consistency of good cream. Pour in the milk slowly, stir briskly and thoroughly, and do not mix more than this quantity at a time, as it is liable to settle to the bottom and become hard. The proportions stated are not exact, and one will have to use his own judgment a little, seeing that the mixture is not thin enough to "run" or thick enough not to spread easily.

Use a flat brush, say four inches in width, and apply like, oil paint. The paint, when dry, is a sort of creamy stone color, and any other color may be obtained by the addition of suitable pigments, which must first be "broken" or mixed in a little milk to a paste before being put with the first mixture. Better still, buy color ground in water. This paint has been extensively used for years with perfect satisfaction, looking well for several years, and is comparatively inexpensive. A common laborer can apply it at a saving of one-half the cost of painters' wages, and farmhands, when work is slack, could do it at a still greater saving.

For its lighthouses, beacons and keepers' dwellings the government uses a mixture of ten parts freshly slaked lime to one part of the best hydraulic cement, mixed well with salt water and applied quite thin. Another government recipe is as follows: Slake one-half bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process; then strain and add one peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice flour boiled in water to a thin paste, one-half pound of whiting and one pound of white glue dissolved in warm water. Allow it to stand several days, but apply hot. Two coats will usually be found necessary, as in all the foregoing formulas.

Late Fall and Winter Irrigation.

Late Wilcox of Colorado, writing to American Agriculturist, says:

In many sections of the west fall irrigation has been practiced with good success. After the crops are harvested water is turned on and the soil given a thorough soaking. Subsoiling greatly enhances the value of fall and winter irrigation. The land is also put into good condition for early spring plowing. But few crops should be irrigated from the time of planting until after the plants have had several days' growth. Fall irrigation supplies moisture sufficient to start the crops and gives them a vigorous growth of a few weeks before irrigation is necessary. It is better for young plants to have the moisture come from beneath than from the surface, especially in early spring. In Colorado it has been found that water may be applied advantageously before the regular cold days of winter set in, and this method is generally adopted where water can be had at that time of the year. The late irrigation is useful after a dry fall, and is especially to be commended in the preparation for crops which require the maximum amount of moisture, and for orchards where the water supply is likely to be short the following season. The land acts as a storage reservoir. Let the soaking be a good deep one. Orchardists adopt this plan to circumvent the evil effects of winter drying.

The Corn Crop.

The corn crop in some of the western states is so large this year that it will be practically impossible to market all of it. Farmers will put some into cattle and hogs, and market in that way. The price of corn is now very low, and it pays better to feed it than to sell. A good deal will be put in crib and reserved for the higher price that is sure to come before the next corn crop can be harvested. It is a common remark that an extra large crop of corn is usually followed by a medium crop or one under size. Should there be a partial corn failure next year one-half of the corn crop reserved now will be worth as much as the whole crop would bring if rushed on the market at once.—American Cultivator.

Protection For Tender Plants.

The best method of protection depends on what kind of plants are to be protected. For deciduous plants a barrel, well ventilated and filled with dry leaves or hay, and so covered as to keep out all water, a Rural New Yorker correspondent has always found good. Figs may thus be kept outdoors. For evergreens like rhododendrons, kalmias and tender conifers, a thorough shading with evergreen boughs is as good as anything. It seems to be the change from cold to the direct rays of the sun toward spring that are most prolific of mischief.

Here and There.

Kalamazoo celery, which is known the world over, owes its excellence to three things—good seed, dark, heavy moist muck or soil, and unusual care in growing and bleaching it.

Prairie Farmer says that alfalfa is best seeded in the spring.

All clay or stiff black subsoil will be benefited by having the subsoil loosened and aerated.

It has been decided that crimson clover is not a successful crop in Iowa. It will not withstand the winters.

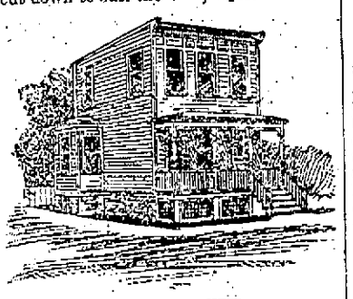
Whether alfalfa will succeed well in Michigan is yet something of a problem, but Prairie Farmer says it is worth trying.

HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY.

Design Shows Both Flat and Pitched Roofs—Costs $1,800 to Build.

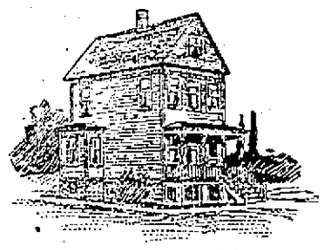
[Copyright, 1895, by George Palliser, Architect, 32 Park place, New York.]

In the nearby suburbs of New York city it seems almost impossible to get any of those building small homes to do anything very artistic, the ideal being the city house cut down to suit the cash requirements of



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

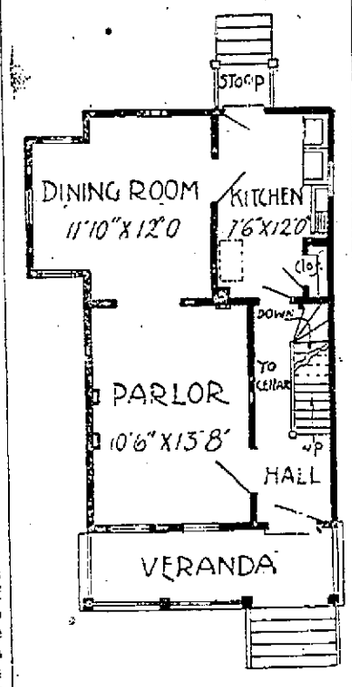
the home builder. This seems to keep the thoughts in a groove leading up to and into a boxy style of house that gives two floors and seems to have no use for any attic space. Such a design is here shown. The plan gives a roomy little house well arranged for a small family and complete with all improvements, and which was built within the price named in the upper part of New York city. The desirability of this kind of houses is generally limited to certain sections where they are all of like kind, and they generally keep the neighborhood back, and artistic houses are the exception and not the rule, while certain requirements of the New York building laws make in many cases this class of houses a necessity. Yet such houses are not as desirable as the pitched roof house fitted to same plan, as here shown, and which can be erected at about the same cost.



WITH PITCHED ROOF.

Plan.—A two story cottage, suitable for erection on a 25 foot front lot, 21 feet front, 28 feet deep.

Height of stories: Cellar, 6 feet 8 inches; first story, 9 feet; second story, 9 feet, frame sheathed, clapboard finished; cellar of stone to grade level; brick over; cellar floor cemented; walls hard finished; portable range in kitchen; plumbed complete, as shown; water connections to street, cesspool for drainage; wood mantel in the parlor; parlor and dining room white pine stained; the balance painted.

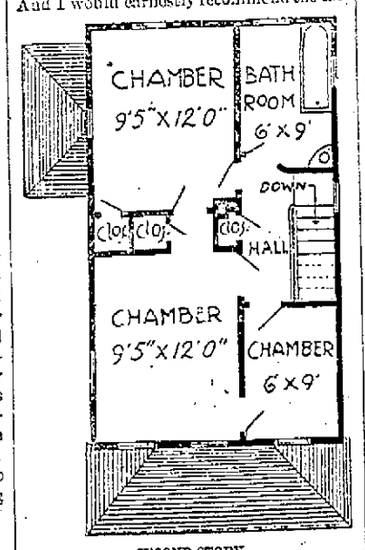


FIRST STORY.

Exterior, two coats of paint; outside blinds to first and second story windows.

Cost to build, $1,800, finished as above.

The perspective, showing house with pitched shingle roof, is adapted to the same plans and can be erected at a very slight advance over the flat roof house. And I would earnestly recommend the latter over the building of the flat, having an attic as an advantage as well as being a better appearing house.



SECOND STORY.

Full working plans and specifications furnished for 2 per cent on cost named by applying to George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.

Secure Natural Drainage.

When you cannot get a sewer connection, or even with such a connection, be sure to arrange your ground so as to have the natural drainage away from your house. This will seem to many to be superfluous, yet it is surprising to see how many neglect this simple rule and as a consequence suffer all kind of inconveniences. Builders will only attend to this when included in contract.

THE GALLERY GODS.

OUTSPOKEN CRITICS WHO SIT IN THE CHEAP SEATS NEAR THE CEILING.

The Kind of Plays and Players That Please the Habitues of the "Heaven"—Their Fondness For Particular Actors and Actresses—How They Applaud.

This is all because St. Louisans have their dramatic opinions made to order. Attractions before reaching here have been tried by the fire of eastern criticism. The local theater goer, a most indolent appreciator, accepts the dicta of others rather than energize sufficiently to formulate an opinion of his own. In this atmosphere of Philistinism the gallery is stifled. Indeed on the rare occasions on which it has attempted to assert its independence, physical force has been employed to coerce it into uniformity with the pit.

A case in point occurred some years ago, when Mary Anderson brought here her all English production of "A Winter's Tale." Mary was bad enough, but her troop of barnstorming cockneys were too much for the gallery. The pit and boxes were filled with the elite of the city, and they were in ecstasy over a production that had visibly charmed the Prince of Wales. But the "gods" could not understand the thick speech of the Englishmen nor appreciate their stilted action. Undaunted by the display of fashion, they boldly guyed the performance. Four ushers were pretty badly beaten for attempting to restore order, and a relay of scene shifters was finally necessary to bring about quiet. There were a dozen broken heads as the result of the evening, and there has not been a noisy gallery in either the Grand or Olympic since.

One of the marked characteristics of the gallery boy—there are others—is his fondness for particular actors or actresses. The late Lawrence Barrett was a redhot favorite with the gallery boys from one end of the country to the other. This may have been due to the widely circulated story that in early life he was a newsboy, and his name was Larry Brannigan. There was food for hope in this for every stage-struck youngster in the land. A long way off and in another direction is Sadie Hasson, who wears a trapper's outfit and shoots Indians with marvelous indiscrimination. She is the ideal woman to more than half the factory boys in the big cities of the country, and her youthful admirers lie awake at night dreaming of her mimic prowess and wondering why their own mothers and sisters cannot be molded along such heroic lines.

The persistent fad with the gallery boys is the modern melodrama, with its superb scenic accessories and climaxes by mechanical device. He wants action for his admission, and a play like "Rebellious Susan" would not interest him ten minutes. It is the show that can produce the greatest number of happenings to an act that gets his coin the oftenest. Those are the kind of shows they put on at Havlin's, clean, wholesome shows, apt to give a boy exaggerated ideas of life, it is true, but not calculated to warp his moral fiber.

One night during the week a Republic reporter climbed to the gallery of Havlin's. It was packed to the roof, and as bathing is not part of the daily curriculum of the habitues it was a trifle trying. The gods did not seem to mind it. They were packed in sweltering rows from the railing to the seats at the top, in which, when one is seated, he must bend forward lest his head strike the ceiling. Nearly all had removed their coats and loosened their shirt fronts. Some chewed tobacco, others ate fruit or munched peanuts. All were in a happy frame of mind. There was a German knockout comedian holding the stage while the sensational climax was being set. All his jokes were given in a personal turn and hurled back and forth among acquaintances. The raillery was keen and intensely personal, but seemed to arouse no ill feeling. Suddenly the actor began guying an imaginary person in the gallery. Quick as a flash the crowd had picked on a real victim in the shape of a sleepy looking youth in a row far down the front. Seven hundred pairs of eyes turned on the poor fellow, and as many tongues shot pointed remarks at him. It was the cruel wit of thoughtless youth.

Then the scene changed, and every one straightened out and leaned forward, for the climax of the play was about to come. The villain rushed on and climbed up a telegraph pole and tapped a wire only to learn that the police were after him and had been notified by his rival. The mere tapping incident was heartily appreciated. Then the hero comes on. "Why have you pursued and betrayed me?" asks the villain amid impressive solemnity. Slowly comes back the answer, "Because you have come between me and the woman I love." Like a sharp crack of thunder comes a roar of glad appreciation from the gallery. Then the pair clinch. In an instant the whole gallery is in an uproar. Every one is on his feet.

"Kill him!"

"Grab him by the neck!"

"Bite him!"

Thus comes the chorus of yells from the excited spectators. The hero is overpowered amid groans from the gallery and thrust into an outhouse; the girl comes on and meets a similar fate. The villain then sets fire to the barn in which his rival is locked. The flames lap out. Not a sound is heard in the gallery. Then the girl appears. She has climbed out on the roof and is making her way through a network of telegraph wires to the burning shed.

The faintest suspicion of a cheer rolls across the gallery at her appearance, but it quickly dies, so mighty is the suspense. Step by step the girl draws near the end of her journey. Inch by inch the gallery has risen to its feet. Not a word is spoken, hardly a breath is drawn. The girl reaches the opposite pole, climbs down and with an ax chops her way into the burning building and drags her lover out. Not until the heroine has reached the center of the stage does the gallery let go, and then a mighty cheer breaks loose. After the first shock of the collapse it comes again. The yelling is kept up until all the pent up energy accumulated during the progress of the climax is worn off.

A moment later they are all in the street, reveling in a breath of fresh air, and everybody discussing the tremendous advantage of a wire walking sweetheart.—St. Louis Republic.

French Are Stay at Homes.

One reason why the French are not successful in colonizing is found in their intense attachment to their birthplace. Americans will be surprised to learn that 21,000,000 of the 38,000,000 inhabitants of France live in the towns where they were born.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Such Word.

The St. Louis girl wrote, "Don't phale to be thar." Her Kansas City beau replied: "I will be thar. There's no such word as phale."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ONLY A LITTLE MOLE.

BUT SEE WHAT WONDERFUL THINGS MAY BE TOLD ABOUT IT.

His Underground Home Shows That He Possesses Remarkable Skill as a Builder. He Has Some Characteristics That Are Not So Commendable.

There is a certain little friend of ours who builds his residence in very quiet and retired places, for he does not court attention. Indeed he rather seems to avoid it. He builds a fortress, but he is not a warrior. He drives long tunnels, but he is not a miner. He can calculate numbers and distances, though he is not a mathematician. He never makes a mistake in his angles, though he has not studied geometry. He sometimes digs wells, but he is not a professional well digger.

Nobody calls him the king of beasts, but he can fight with more than the ferocity of the lion or the tenacity of the bulldog.

The little friend to whom I allude is the mole.

Ever since farming came into fashion mankind has been the sworn enemy of molekind and has waged relentless warfare against the little genius of the dark. The traps that have been set, the poison that has been left in those underground highways, the cleverly contrived little homes that have been turned inside out by cruel spades—it would take a volume to tell of them! And yet the little animal that runs his long tunnel straight down the potato ridges is well worth studying.

The round little body with its velvety fur, the long, elastic snout and the broad "paddles" armed with strong claws are familiar to every one by reason of the traps and scares above mentioned, but people who think that "blind as a mole" expresses total blindness reckon without their host. Deep under the sheltering fur are two tiny points of eyes, which are somewhat discomposed by the bright glare of day, but which are sharp and bright enough to see all that is to be seen in the dusky shadows underground.

It is much the fashion, too, to compare people that are mean and sneaking with moles; but this is a manifest injustice. The mole lives underground because that is his home. He drives his tunnels as men send pioneers and build railroads into new countries, and he is full of courage, with nothing of the sneak in his disposition.

And such a little builder as he is, with only his nose for augur and his queer little paddles for shovel and spade. There is the mound of earth, for instance, in which he makes his fortress. The tunnels that he bores all over the farm lead back into the fortress, where he intrenches himself in time of danger. If you were underground, like him, and could follow him through those dark passages, you would find yourself all at once in a circular gallery. How did the little home builder ever manage to draw that circle, I wonder?

And there are five passages from this gallery, leading upward in a slanting direction to another and a smaller gallery near the roof, and the little geometrician laid this off also with invisible compasses, for it is a circle like the lower gallery. Leading from this gallery are three passages, slanting downward into a large, domed room, and there is his moleship's stronghold, where he sits at ease, as though he were in a moated castle with the drawbridge up.

To reach his retreat you must follow along some tunnel that leads into the lower gallery, you perceive, and then you must take one of the five passages to the upper gallery, and then you must take one of the three passages downward into the stronghold, and all that time he would have heard you coming, for his ears are of the sharpest, and before you could think he would be far away.

Who taught him to draw his fairy circles and hollow out his dome shaped roof and smooth those earthy walls without plaster or cement or trowel? Who taught him to make the five passages at equal distances apart? Who showed him how to make the three other passages at equal distances between them? Who taught him to count at all, this tiny creature, shut out from the sunlight and working his laborious way through unknown regions beneath our feet?

But, after all, this many chambered castle is not the end of his resources. He provides a nursery for his little ones, too, and carpets it with soft, dried grasses for their repose, and he places the nursery at some point where two or three tunnels meet, so that the mother and the babies may have the more chances for escape if hard pressed by the enemy. What a reasoner this little home builder seems to be, with his plans that look so far into the future!

If you examine the skeleton of the little burrower, you will find that its shoulder blades are out of all proportion to the remainder of its anatomy, so large are they and strong, projecting above the backbone. The bones of the fore legs are short and curved and strong, and there were powerful muscles in the neck and shoulders which gave those paddle feet their terrible tearing power.

Even when a mole is detected above ground he must be wary and swift of foot who can capture the little miner, so rapidly does he work those formidable paddles and sink out of sight. If one can get near enough to thrust a spade or a board beneath him, he may be caught, but given a "fair field and no favor" and the mole is sure to have the better of the race.

I am sorry to say that the manners of this underground householder are not up to the standard required by civilization, and that he is not at all versed in table etiquette. When he succeeds in running down a worm, he pounces upon his prey with a savage ferocity astonishing to see and tears it with teeth and claws and becomes altogether a very disagreeable animal.

And when he meets another mole with whom he does not happen to be on friendly terms I am sorry to say that they fall upon one another with a vindictive fury impossible to describe. What terrible battles they have underground there, those armed and bloodthirsty little duellists, who shall say?

But we may congratulate ourselves that the mole is not so large as the lion. If he were and had strength and ferocity in proportion, he would devastate so much of the earth that puny, insignificant man would be skulking in caves or housing in tree tops.—Julia Truitt Bishop in Philadelphia Times.

Water For Babies.

An infant should have all the water it will drink, provided the water has been boiled or sterilized. The vessel it is kept in should be subject to a good washing in scalding water every day, filled with the boiled water and set away in a cool place. It should be served to baby in a bright, shining silver spoon. Absolute cleanliness saves many a little life.

ELI PERKINS.

A Clever Observer Who Does Not Allow Even the Truth to Escape Him.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Coming west the other day on a through train, I ran across Eli Perkins (Melville D. Landon). Eli was on his way to Peru or some other Hoosier hamlet to lecture. He was in the observation car, as was I, and was testing the capabilities of a new fangled cheroot. He had been inveigled into purchasing a carload of them by a volatile and talkative drummer. Eli handed me one before set-

MELVILLE D. LANDON.

ting down to a conversation. Incidentally I will say that he took my address in his notebook and muttered something about being "that I was properly buried in case the torch proved too sweet for me."

About medium height, with a light colored, heavy mustache, a mixed Scotch suit and white Fedora hat, there is nothing about this remarkable man to attract attention. Yet there is no closer observer on this planet than Perkins. Absolutely nothing escapes him, not even the truth! He is familiar with everything that is going on in the civilized world, and he even has an inkling of affairs at the arctic pole and in the dark continent.

"One reason why I think that hard times are passing away," he said, "is that the hotels throughout the country are raising their prices. This shows that they have more guests than a year ago, and that trade is livelier. I have to pay $2.50 or $3 a day now in many towns where $2 a twelvemonth since would have secured the best room in the best hotel. People are 'getting on' to me. I meet fewer beggars and needy looking men on the streets now than at any time within the last three years. This is a good sign. Speaking of Mormonism"—of which we were not speaking at all—"do you know what was the real cause of the dying out of polygamy? Nothing else but the fashion plates published in magazines and the big daily papers!

"The Mormon women became impressed with the idea that what was all right for their eastern sisters was good enough for them. They began to demand expensive silks and satins in place of homespun, and then the game was up. One husband couldn't afford to keep a dozen or so of wives fitted out with Parisian lingerie and gowns, and so they stopped marrying more than one better half.

"I met ex-Senator Evarts on the cars the other day. I asked him if it were better to lie on the right side or the left side when going to bed. He replied that if I were on the right side all the time I would have no occasion to lie at all!"

One by one those in the car got up and filed out. When I saw Eli unbutton his collar so that he could talk with more freedom and settle down to business, I followed the others. I was afraid Eli was getting ready to tell something that was not true! ADE VANCE.

AUDUBON'S HOME.

The Estate of the Great Naturalist Now Being Cut Into Building Lots.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The great naturalist whose studies of the birds of North America immortalized his name is not forgotten in the neighborhood where he lived and died, even though it was a corner of New York city that is growing busier and more thickly settled year by year, and even though it was as long ago as 1851 that he died.

It was at the foot of what is now One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, on the shore of the Hudson river, that the old Audubon mansion was built in 1843. Audubon was a man of wealth and owned a fine estate, running from Tenth avenue to the river and from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth. It was a beautiful part of Washington Heights, and the house that adorned it, though it seems plain enough now, was an elegant one for its time. It stands on low ground some 300 feet back from the river, with the hills behind it, and is surrounded by a grove of noble forest trees. A well kept lawn stretches almost to the river bank, though a railroad cuts off its edge, and the place is kept in beautiful order, being the residence now of ex-Mayor Tiemann. His grounds, however, form only a small part of what is still known in a general way as Audubon park, though it is no park, but has been cut up into building plots and sold, piecemeal, while several streets have also been cut through it. On the river side the trees have been mostly spared, and the villas that have been built are veritable country seats occupied by wealthy people, so the word "park" seems applicable enough.

A further step toward the preservation of the name has been taken in the laying out of Audubon avenue. This work is not yet completed, but a part of the avenue has been opened, and when it is finished the lower end of it is to lie opposite the north gate of Trinity cemetery, on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. It was the fact that the avenue was to end there that determined the location of the beautiful monument which was unveiled some two years and a half ago, for that was placed near the north gate so that it will face directly up the avenue. The monument is a tall sandstone cross, carved with many birds in bas-relief, while on the granite pedestal a medallion portrait of the naturalist is carved, together with the single word "Audubon."

Of the Audubon family there are a number of descendants living, two of whom are teaching school in the city, while the others are scattered in various parts of the world. Of the estate, however, nothing remains to them excepting a narrow strip which was curiously overlooked in the partition sale. The fact was discovered by accident recently, and there is a possibility that the enhanced value of the land may some day make the discovery valuable.

D. A. C.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CUTTING CORN FODDER.

When It Pays to Cut Fine—Different Styles of Cutters and Splitters.

Here are some practical points from a correspondent who has practiced cutting corn fodder for a number of years and finds that it pays for horses and sheep. He writes to Ohio Farmer that he finds four kinds of cutters on the market. One has knives attached to a revolving cylinder; another has knives in a large wheel running at right angles with throat of machine; the third, the hand cutter; the fourth has a series of knives attached to a shaft in such a way as to cut and split, making fine cut of butts as well as tops. The product of the different kinds of machines only differs in length of cut and the last being a splitter. He writes:

In cutting corn fodder the quantity one has to be consumed per head must govern the degree of fineness into which the fodder is cut. If one has a large amount of fodder to feed, and the amount of stock is small, it will be poor policy to run the coarse, woody butts through the digestive organs of any animal. Hence the fodder must be cut in such a manner as to enable the animal to eat that which is desirable and reject the other portions.

The coarser fodder is cut the nearer this desirable point will be reached. If one has only a limited amount of fodder with a large amount of stock, where much grain is fed to fattening animals, the finer fodder is cut the more value will be obtained from it. Experience has taught the observing feeder that a certain amount of coarse, bulky food of some kind must be fed in connection with grain rations to secure the highest degree of digestion as well as preserving the health of the animal.

The next thing to be considered in buying a cutter is the available power one has for reducing one's fodder to the desirable consistency. Note this one point, that the shorter the cut the higher the speed must be to accomplish a certain amount of work in a given time; hence the greater must be the power. Cutting and splitting machines that run at a rate of 1,000 revolutions per minute cannot be successfully run by hand or horse power. Another objection comes with the fine cutting—that is, the danger of heating. Only small quantities can be cut at a time, as heating is sure to spoil large quantities in case of warm weather and damp fodder.

Cutters that have knives attached to a revolving shaft or cylinder are also objectionable, as the rapid revolving of the shaft or cylinder does not give sufficient time for length of cut. I have in use a Swiss cutter with two knives 18 inches long in a wheel 14 inches in diameter, running at right angles with the throat knives, adjustable by means of set screws to throat plate, thus always insuring a perfect shear cut. With this machine a length of about 2½ inches can be cut. This length partly overcomes the objection of length equal to or shorter than diameter of stalks, which causes sore mouth by standing on end in the animal's mouth, making short length highly objectionable.

Even with this length, 2½ inches, I have never found it profitable to cut fodder for cattle, as they do not relish it as well as in its natural state, especially so in warm weather. I would only recommend cutting for horses and sheep, and this in lengths of three inches if a machine could be obtained to cut that length. The existing feature in all machines of two cutting knives for each revolution makes it impossible for the feed to advance to that length. The hand cutter would be the only machine that would give these desired results. I have seen those with high speed cutters and splitters have the cutting fever, and have seen the chills follow.

How to Irrigate.

A writer who has observed methods in California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and other states has concluded (!) the best method is the old and well known one of gravitation, taking the water from streams and conveying in ditches to the land where it is to be used. Subirrigation, where it is practicable, gives good results. Where water is raised by pumping with a lift of 10 to 40 feet a water wheel or turbine connected with a centrifugal pump is cheapest and most satisfactory. Windmills for lifting water for the ordinary farmer's garden or small truck farming are desirable, provided wooden tanks are used or the soil is such that a watertight reservoir can be built. Centrifugal pumps, water elevators or other pumps when driven by steam or gasoline engines, horsepower or other expensive methods are impracticable. He tells in The American Agriculturist that he does not regard any method practicable for general farming except where water flows direct from streams in ditches at low cost.

Fodder Cutters.

Of the several fodder cutters that have been tried at the Kansas station the report is that "none has given better satisfaction than a one horse sledge cutter. It is provided with two knives, which are hinged to the body of the sled and can be folded in on the sled when not in use. It has been improved and made easier to pull by providing it with four low and broad cast iron wheels. It is pulled by a single horse and cuts two rows at a time. Two men stand upon the cutter, each facing a row. As the corn is cut they gather it into armfuls, which they drop in heaps on the ground.

The Alfalfa Crop.

The alfalfa crop is rapidly growing in importance. It is becoming a great factor in western feeding operations. It furnishes the protein to balance the ration in which corn is the main ingredient, and both crops are suited to the dry climate beyond the Missouri.

DOCTORS IN CHINA.

DANGERS MEDICAL MISSIONARIES HAVE TO ENCOUNTER.

Instructions Disobeyed and Various Obstacles to Prevent the Recovery of the Afflicted—Ignorance Makes the Chinese Hard Patients.

The life of a medical missionary in China is filled with difficulties any one of which may become a source of positive danger at any time.

In the making of a diagnosis many perils lurk. The fever thermometer, the tongue depressor or the stethoscope may be remembered as an evil implement in the hands of the foreign woman, calling down upon the patient a bad spirit, if he should happen to die even at some far distant time, while the use of more complicated instruments in examining the throat, nose or eye is advisable only in selected cases.

In prescribing medicines not only is the fear of a future accusation of poisoning ever present, but the possibility that it may prove to be a reality. Thus a bottle of liniment curing the venerable grandmother of rheumatism may be lent to a neighbor stricken with smallpox as an infallible remedy, or the entire contents of a vial of toothache medicine be administered in one dose to a teething infant. And without exception the heathen Celestial reason that if a small portion of medicine is of any benefit the whole bottleful, taken at once, multiplies its usefulness in a corresponding ratio. Therefore, if not previously warned, experience soon teaches the missionary to make it an infallible rule never to dispense a poisonous remedy or one which could do harm if the entire quantity were taken at once. Liniments and toothache drops compounded of nonpoisonous drugs may not be highly potent, but they are at least harmless.

When it is absolutely necessary to administer a powerful remedy several times or for several days in succession, the doctor puts each dose up in a separate vial, powder or capsule, and, leaving them at the dispensary with a trained American nurse or other foreign helper, directs that a servant or child of the patient be sent there for one every three hours, or three times a day, as the case may require; otherwise, it would all be taken at once or divided among ailing neighbors.

In rare instances, where the sufferer belongs to the household of a great dignitary or is otherwise of especial importance, the doctor may remain herself or leave her nurse to administer the drafts, but this can rarely be done in a country where one treats 20,000 or 30,000 patients annually.

To guard the closets containing drugs against depredations the utmost precautions are necessary. As there is no privacy in China, any attempt in that direction producing suspicion of hidden evils perilous to the welfare of a foreigner, the curious natives peer into the open doors of a dispensary, and even the well ones crowd inside during dispensing hours to observe proceedings. They watch the curious foreign woman mixing various powders and potions seemingly in a haphazard fashion, with the passionate desire to do likewise, which will be gratified if the closet is ever found unlocked. Meanwhile there is some satisfaction in attempting to extract a powder from the table, a bottle from the closet or even a little dust spilled from a paper bag, attempts seldom successful. The incentive is usually opium, though it may be mere curiosity.

In the matter of drugs the most faithful servant in the mission hospital can never be trusted, nor can the native assistant nurses, no matter how carefully trained, be allowed, as a rule, to handle or administer medicine.

The complications and responsibilities usually attendant upon grave operations are in China multiplied a thousandfold. For reasons explained above, an operation must never be done in private, but in a room where it is possible for the natives to observe the mysterious rites from outside posts of observation. It is possible that they may take alarm at any stage of the proceedings, to be appeased only with great difficulty, and the death of the patient may be followed by an open revolt. On the contrary, if the operation is successful, people afflicted with all sorts of irremedial surgical ailments in nowise resembling the preceding one are brought to the little hospital with the demand that they also be relieved.

Against the administration of an anæsthetic there is the greatest prejudice, the condition of temporary unconsciousness produced by it being beyond Chinese comprehension. In the majority of cases, however, it is easily dispensed with, the stoicism or the insensibility to pain of the average Chinese being remarkable. He or she will open the mouth and submit to having every tooth extracted without a grimace or a groan, and it is with apparent enjoyment that one receives the thrusts of the long, sinuous acupuncture needle—acupuncture, universal panacea, is the chief native surgical procedure—imbedded five inches in his swollen rheumatic knee again and again by a native surgeon.

The dread of smallpox and cholera displayed by foreigners fills the Celestial mind with surprise, and any show of absolute fear with the utmost contempt. "Why be afraid of smallpox," they ask, "when thousands of Chinamen die from it every year? We know there is nothing to fear from it." In these cases the forlorn hope of the Chinese leech is the famous red pills—lingo pao you y tan, the supernatural treasure for all desires—globules of the bigness of a pin's head, whose composition is secret and whose curative properties are in Chinese eyes unequaled. Advantage is taken of the fact that the powder, when puffed up the nose acts like snuff in producing sneezing to prognosticate a case of cholera or other illness. If a pinch will not produce one sneeze, the man will die in a short time; if he sneezes once, he will live at least one day longer; if twice, two days; if 20 times, 20 days, and thus the ratio continues.

During an epidemic of either of these contagious diseases patients so afflicted are daily brought to the hospital, asking for admission, but the reasons for their rejection fall upon uncomprehending and dissatisfied minds. It is utterly impossible to establish any form of quarantine or to prevent members of infected families from going wherever they desire, while the physician has great reason to congratulate herself if she succeeds in excluding them from visiting the dispensary and hospital wards.—Philadelphia Times.

French housemaids have a pet superstition that it is unlucky to kill a "money spinner," i. e., spider, and therefore spare many webs in situations where they can be left without suspicion of negligence.

A single spider web, though much finer than a hair, is composed of several hundred filaments of infinitesimal fineness.

WIGGLESWORTH AND THE LADDER.

He Expected to Do Great Things With It. A Sad Ending.

The vagrant autumn winds, ruthlessly rending the dying leaves from their boughs, whirled them dizzily aloft and then went away, leaving the larger part of them lying in the gutters of Mr. Wigglesworth's house. Then followed the driving rains and the leaves, in sodden masses, packed themselves closer and rendered the gutters quite obsolete.

What was the surprise of Mrs. Wigglesworth on looking out of the window to see her husband tacking up the street under the discouraging weight of a 30 foot ladder. His hat was jammed severely on the back of his head, an angry light played upon his features, and his wife could read, even at that distance, that all had not gone well with the ladder. Even as she gazed, with amazement crowning her visage, the autumn breeze caught at one end of the ladder and thrust it about, so that its other end picked off the bonnet and top hair of a woman who was on her way to the postoffice, and who instantly emitted a startled scream, whereupon Mr. Wigglesworth whirled the ladder around just in the nick of time to project it into the stomach of a fat gentleman, whose breath it instantly shot out of him with a loud woof!

Mrs. Wigglesworth could easily discern these particulars, and her imagination supplied the language of the fierce altercation that immediately ensued. Full of kindly interest for her husband, she rushed to the front door.

"Why, Ellery!" she cried in a voice charged with sympathy, "what have you got there?"

"What ye s'pose it is?" retorted Mr. Wigglesworth, who at that moment had the ladder involved in the gate, where it caught in seven or eight different places at once. "Think it's a soda fountain, don't ye? Looks like a horseless wagon prob'ly?"

"I see that it's a ladder," said Mrs. Wigglesworth in a placating tone, "but what are you going to do with it?"

"What does anybody do with a ladder?" snarled Mr. Wigglesworth, mashing a picket out of the gate, and then, as the ladder suddenly fetched loose, staggering violently into the yard and poking out a cellar window. "Going to use it to sift ashes with, of course. Wha'd ye s'pose I got it for, to wear to a masquerade ball?"

Throwing the ladder to the ground and kicking it once or twice as a relief to his feelings, Mr. Wigglesworth pulled his necktie off his shoulder and took a critical survey of the house eaves.

"First thing," he said when his breath had got to playing regularly through his lungs, "is to h'ist the thing up."

"You want to get right under it and keep pushing," suggested Mrs. Wigglesworth.

"That's it," returned her husband, "ye hit it first time. 'How to Find Out Things,' by Mrs. Wigglesworth, for the use of wives who want to make home attractive in spite of themselves."

Grasping the ladder at one end, he raised it above his head and walked slowly under it until its weight became excessive.

"Catch hold here, can't ye?" he cried. "Want to see the thing fall and cave in my head!"

Mrs. Wigglesworth promptly lent assistance, and the instant her husband felt the relief he took down his own benumbed arms and caressed them. Mrs. Wigglesworth endured the burden for a few brief seconds and then, with a loud cry, dropped her hold and jumped away. The ladder, clattering downward, scraped closely to Mr. Wigglesworth's ear and nearly broke off one of his shoulders.

When he had recovered, they called the hired girl. Mrs. Wigglesworth was shown how to rest her weight upon one end of the ladder, while Mr. Wigglesworth and Imogene should begin at the other end and by slow progression raise it against the side of the house.

"Lift! Lift!" grunted Mr. Wigglesworth to the hired girl. "Don't leave it all for me to do!"

"It's beginning to lift at this end," called Mrs. Wigglesworth in agitation.

"Well, hold it still," bawled her husband.

"I can't!" screamed Mrs. Wigglesworth, and then, to her horror, she felt herself slowly rising from the ground.

Mr. Wigglesworth and Imogene, having penetrated beyond the center of gravity, acted as a fulcrum, and the longer end of the ladder, following the law of physics, trailed downward, lifting Mrs. Wigglesworth at the opposite extremity. The weight pressed awfully upon Mr. Wigglesworth, but he dared not loose his hold for fear it all might come down upon him in disaster. Then he noticed his wife.

"Get off that ladder!" he yelled. "What ye doing up there?"

"I—I can't help it, Ellery!" screamed Mrs Wigglesworth, gripping tenaciously at the rounds. "Oh, do let me down!"

"Let ye down!" howled Mr. Wigglesworth. "How ye s'pose I'm stopping ye? Boost, can't ye?" he hissed to the hired girl, who, with eyes stonily set in her head, held aloft a pair of red arms that never winced nor faltered.

Staggering about in this painful fashion, a seesaw motion was communicated to the ladder, and Mrs. Wigglesworth bobbed slowly up and down like an old fashioned pair of steelyards.

"Quit that teetering!" shouted Mr. Wigglesworth, the veins of whose neck were getting ready to burst and run all over his wilted collar. "What ye think this is, a game? Reckon it's a Sunday school picnic, don't ye?"

These observations seemed to be forced out of him explosively, as he trod up and down the soggy lawn. People going by had to stop, astounded to see a man and woman balancing a ladder above their heads for no ostensible reason and another woman bobbing away upon one end of it and screaming. A crowd of these people now lined the fence, and some of them even volunteered advice.

"I wouldn't stay up there any longer," kindly ventured a benevolent looking man. "That rocking motion is certain to produce nausea."

"It's an elopement—don't you see it is?" put in a man with a purple nose. "That old fellow under the ladder caught her just in time."

"She looks too aged to be eloping," said a man in whiskers.

"You can't tell," retorted the purple nosed man, with a shake of the head. "Some of those women will do anything to get married."

"I think," called the benevolent looking man, "that if you can hold on for a few moments longer I can ring up the hook and ladder company." And he made as if he would start off instantly.

Some of these remarks penetrated to the ears of Mr. Wigglesworth. Maddened by the dreadfulness of the situation, enraged by the thought that he was creating a scene that would be certain to get into the papers, he put all his strength into action and charged with his burden up the driveway. At the rear of his lot rose a high board fence, and with a loud snarl of rage he aimed the ladder for it. The upper end, with Mrs. Wigglesworth upon it, caught the fence top, slid with its impetus partially over, and then its free end flung itself into the air and Mrs. Wigglesworth, with a loud shriek, disappeared from view into the neighboring premises.

"Hooray!" screamed the audience by the fence.

Mr. Wigglesworth picked himself out of the leafless rosebush and shook his fist at them savagely.

"If any of you will step over in this yard," he called, scowling awfully, "I'll take and knock the head off'n him!"—W. O. Fuller, Jr., in New York Recorder.

Rough.

Ho—Dash it all! I was actually taken for one of those new women cyclists. Wough, wasn't it?

She—Oh, very—on the new woman!—Scottish Cyclist.

She Has a Grievance.

She is an observing little mortal, and she knows her own mind. She has been subjected to all the osculatory annoyances that pretty children have to put up with, and she is as heartily sick of them as the average child usually is. Every one seems to feel that he or she has a license to kiss a pretty child in this world without giving the least thought to the rights of the child in the premises.

This little girl, however, has noticed that no such infliction is imposed upon her older sister, and it has made her jealous.

"Mamma," she said one day, "I wish I was big."

"How big?"

"As big as Mamie," she replied, referring to her sister.

"Why?" inquired the mother.

"'Cause Mamie has a lot better time than I do. Everybody doesn't want to kiss Mamie."

"How do you know they don't?"

"Well, she don't have to let 'em, anyway, if she don't want to."

"Are you sure about that?" asked the mother, somewhat amused.

"Course I am. She can talk right back to any one who kisses her, and it ain't impolite at all, but if I did it I'd be punished."

"Ethel!" broke in Mamie, with a warning shake of the head.

"Well, you can," protested Ethel, "and it ain't fair. All the old grannies don't even try to kiss you like they do me—only the nice looking young men, and you can send them about their business if you want to. I guess I heard you tell that man with the black mustache who was here last night that he ought to be ashamed of himself, and you know what would happen to me if I said anything like that just because somebody kissed me."—Chicago Post.

Coasting Extraordinary.

A "century" fiend passed the little grocery, and, lifting his feet from the pedals, prepared to coast down the hill.

The man with the ginger beard rubbed some of the grime from the window pane and stood watching him.

"That dude allows he's something fine," said the man with the ginger beard, "but of he knowed I rode thataway once 80 mile in 80 minutes I guess he wouldn't be so stuck on hisself."

"Git out," said the grocer. "They ain't a hill 80 mile long in all the whole world."

"I didn't say nothin about a hill," said the man with the ginger beard. "The way it happened was this: I wuz out in California before the war and had a old fashioned velocipede. None of these here pneumatic tires in them days—jist wood an iron. Waall, I was rollin along the porrary, when all of a sudden I feels the earth kinder hump up behind me—earthquake, you know; common thing out there—and I finds myself ridin down hill on that hump. It may sound to any one ignorent of the mighty processes of nature in the wild west like a lie, but it is a fact that the angle of that there hump was so even set with the rate the quake was travelin that I jest set there an rode down hill on the level for 80 mile before the thing stopped."

A report like that of a pistol was heard. The man from Potato creek looked out and saw the coaster at the bottom of the hill with an exploded tire.

"By gosh!" said the man from Potato creek. "That feller is a full 100 yards from here too. I hadn't no idea them yarns of yours would act that fur."—Buffalo Express.

An Intelligent Witness.

A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question and not to talk about what he might think the question meant was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, sir, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath, Do you drive a wagon?"

"No, sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse."—Waterbury.

The Tramp Was Accommodating.

Her voice betokened displeasure not unmixed with extreme anger.

"Leave my farm!" she shrieked.

Dismal Delaney bowed profoundly.

"Of course, of course I shall," he said, adding with another bow, "I can't do much with real estate, anyhow."

Filling his pockets with such articles as were more easily disposed of, he bowed again with Chesterfieldian grace and hurried away.—New York World.

Released.

Mrs. Gray—How could you go and tell what I told you to that gossiping Mrs. Black? I thought you could keep a secret.

Mrs. Green—So I can, but that wasn't a secret, you know, after you had told it to me.—Boston Transcript.

THE VARIETY STAGE.

A New Phase of the Business—Statistics of Appreciation.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Every night from 10 o'clock until a few minutes before midnight a score or more of "variety people," as vaudeville artists are called, do their "turns" before an audience composed exclusively of members of the Manhattan Athletic club and their invited guests. They come from other theaters, where they are temporarily employed, and these club performances mean extra work and extra pay.

It is an English idea, this thing of actors and actresses giving two and sometimes three performances the same night on different stages. The London music halls originated the plan, and it works admirably both for the audiences and the players. The scheme has become remarkably popular in New York, as it enables the managers to give very much better performances than they otherwise would be able to do with the money that they have at their disposal.

"I heard that this was the worst house to play to in the country, but it isn't." That is what the "banjo virtuoso" said to me last night while he was waiting for his time behind the scenes. And what he said was interesting, because at the present time the statistics of appreciation as measured by popular applause have not been written.

"I had a splendid reception the first night I was here," he continued. "There were about 150 men in the house, and 15 of them applauded. If there had been a mixed audience of 1,500 persons, there, do you think that 150 would have applauded? There wouldn't have been 50. One in fifty is a remarkable average. It is nearer 1 in 100, as a rule.

"It makes a wonderful difference whether you get a hand or not when you are doing your turn. It pays a man to study his houses so that he will know how to take them. Now, the frostiest houses in the world are in the roof gardens in the summer. It's the same in the west and east as it is here. You see, people go up there to drink and smoke and listen. They don't go to applaud, and it takes a ruling favorite to get a hand. Last summer on the Madison Square roof there was a packed house one night. Every chair was taken. One of the artists was a comedian who was filling another man's turn. He had never worked on a roof before. He was one of the 'Two Johns,' I think. He had a very catchy act, and he was proud of it.

"'I'll warm 'em up,' he said before he went on. 'I'll bring down the house. I always do.'

"The rest of us smiled, but we said nothing. Presently he went on with a slambang rush and a yell, and he was funny for sure. The act caught on, too, but there wasn't more than a ripple of applause. It couldn't be heard back of the stage. The big fellow got through his act somehow and staggered back of the scenes with the white showing through the paint on his face, he was that taken back. After he had rested a few minutes the stage manager told him to go out for an encore.

"'But there ain't no encore,' he gasped.

"'Go on. You've made a big hit. You didn't see any of them get up and go out, did you? I tell you, you've hit 'em hard. Go on and do it again.'

"If a man doesn't know his house, he is going to get awfully fooled. It's the same way with ladies' days at clubs. You see, the ladies all wear gloves and they can't applaud, and so a man thinks he's getting a frost when he may be making the greatest hit of his life."

And this brings up another interesting fact regarding variety people. Three of the young women who appeared last evening were accompanied by their mothers. By a singular coincidence the mother of the young woman who sang the catchiest song of all—a merry ditty depicting her love for a small hot bird and a small cold bottle after the show—had the biggest mother of the lot. She was a tall, handsome woman of the New England type, and I heard her tell another parent that she had never missed a night taking her daughter to and from the theater since she had been in the business and that was going on four years.

Even the very pretty girl with real golden curls who frolicked so friskily around her partner—a tall man made up like an old darky mammy—was protected better, if possible, than the others from all the temptations which story writers are pleased to throw around the lives of players. The old darky is her father, and a very ablebodied, athletic, 6 feet 2 father he is, with a muscular development which would excite the envy of most of the gymnasium classes in the club.

"You see," says another variety artist, "I have been working this line of business for 16 years, and I tell you that it is the light stuff that takes. My song, 'A Boy's Best Friend Is His Mother,' knocks 'em silly. I don't care where I sing it."

"I have always been in straight opera until this year," rejoins the other. "This is my first variety business."

"Drop your opera, old man, and you'll be all right. There ain't nothing in it. Now I get $100 a week singing light songs, and it takes with the crowd."

And so it goes on until the last artist has finished his turn and the gasman, who is really not a gasman at all, but an expert electrician, has turned down the lights. BENJAMIN NORTHROP.

A French Detective's Museum.

M. Goron, formerly head of the council investigation department, is the owner of a strange museum. During his long connection with the prefecture he collected many growsome objects, which serve to form a veritable chamber of horrors in his residence. Among the sinister souvenirs of criminals may be seen the girdle by means of which the murderer Eyraud strangled Gouffe; the process server, with the aid of Gabrielle Bompard; the veil of the latter, who is now in prison under a life sentence; the knife used by Pranzini to butcher his three victims; a very rare portrait of Cartouche, the king of thieves, and a host of articles used by persons whose bad deeds attained less publicity than those of the delinquents just mentioned.

M. Goron has also collected some relics connected with the dynamite explosions, such as 5-franc pieces skillfully coined by Ravachol, who was a "smasher" as well as an anarchist, and the box in which Lherot, the waiter at Very's restaurant, kept his tips before he was nearly blown up with the establishment, in which he assisted his brother-in-law, the proprietor. Among foreign objects forming part of the collection are a real Jack Ketch rope from England, batons or truncheons of London constables, with handcuffs and general police appurtenances from all the countries in Europe. Another article not to be forgotten is an exact reproduction of the modern guillotine as used by M. Deibler, the headsman of France.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

THE FIDDLER CRAB.

SOME FACTS AND A GOOD STOR ABOUT THE QUEER CREATURES.

Their Principal Uses Are as Fish Bait and to Have Fun With—How a Barrelful Got Loose on Staten Island and Justice Garret Was Fooled.

Fiddlers are 25 cents a quart. This may be a startling announcement for musicians, but the fiddlers we are dealing with do not play in orchestras. In other words, soldier crabs are 25 cents a quart. Soldier crabs are best known to the boatmen and the fishermen. They are among the smallest species of crab and are used as bait for sheepshead and blackfish. If they have any other utility, nobody so far has found it out. They swarm in the swampy places on the coasts of Long Island and Staten Island. In the sand it is easy enough to catch them. Two boards placed in the shape of a V constitute the apparatus for the capture of fiddlers. When the boards are set, the sportsman or marketman, as the case may be, simply drives the fiddlers before him, and all that run inside the two boards are grabbed by handfuls and tossed into a pail or barrel. The unfortunate creatures will live in captivity for a week or two. In muddy places it is difficult to catch fiddlers, for the simple reason that on the approach of danger they disappear in the holes which they make in the mud.

Fiddlers are queer looking little things, and their habits are interesting. Each one knows his own home and guards it jealously. In the little holes in the mud the married fiddlers—and they are nearly all married—live happily with their wives and families and when an intruder attempts to climb down the chimney and establish himself in the abode of another fiddler the liveliest kind of a fight is sure to follow.

The invader does not go down far—in fact, he appears to holler at the fiddler down below and challenge him out to fight, for as sure as he presents himself at the top the fellow below comes up. A rough and tumble fight is then inaugurated. It is sure to end with the loss of a limb. When the fiddler loses his claw in the battle, he simply gives up the struggle and sneaks away, and his enemy, being chivalrous, never attempts to injure a wounded foe. Unlike other soldiers, the soldier crabs, or fiddlers, never have to wear artificial limbs, for when one is taken off in a fight all he has to do is to retire to some secluded spot and wait for another limb to grow.

There are two kinds of fiddlers—the chinabacks and the niggers. Some anglers prefer the former, and others insist that the nigger fiddlers with the yellow claw make the best bait.

One fine October morning several years ago two well remembered fishermen—Captains Van Pelt and Hedges—started on in a cutboat from Stapleton, N. Y., bound for Coney Island to get half a barrel fiddlers. In a short time they captured more fiddlers than they could possibly use during the remaining trips of the season to the Romer fishing grounds. The[illegible] turned in good spirits made their breakfast and snoozed and carried the barrel of fiddlers ashore. Unless intended to be[illegible] them in his garden, so that no thieving anglers might steal them from the barrel. On the way home the[illegible] stopped at a beer saloon, where they refreshed themselves and [illegible] some friends. Late in the evening [illegible] concluded that it was about time [illegible] to go home. Van Pelt offered [illegible] any him're help co[illegible] the barrel. [illegible] that he [illegible] alone [illegible] meet his [illegible] on the fole[illegible] the Romer and slaughter sheepshead and blackfish.

Next morning at the appointed hour Van Pelt was in the saloon equipped with everything that is necessary to catch fish except, of course, the bait. After waiting for nearly an hour Hedges staggered in to the saloon.

"Well, you're a fine fellow," said Van Pelt. "Where did you catch it all so early and where the devil are the fiddlers?"

"Fiddlers—they're everywhere."

"What do you mean?"

"Follers put 'em into other follers' beds and the girls is sweepin' 'em out o' the halls. Fiddlers ev'rywhere!"

"What'n the world are you gettin at?"

"Well, I'll tell you, Jake. When I left here last night, it was a dead beat to wind'ard home, but on one tack I failed to clear Mike Oats' pump, and me and all the fiddlers was capsized. I got up and tried to catch some of 'em, but they was too fresh, and away they went helter skelter down the street, into stores and all round everywhere. I wasn't lively enough for 'em, and the whole barrelful got away. In the saloons and stores some of the boys got 'em, and the follers who don't want to fish wich 'em are havin' fine fun with 'em."

Seated at a table in the same saloon, with his big stovepipe hat, in which he kept his bandanna handkerchief, in front of him, was the well remembered and far famed Justice Garrett. His honor was fast asleep. Before Jake finished his lamentations over the loss of the fiddlers two young men entered the saloon. Seeing that the judge was asleep, one of them went over, lifted up the bandanna, and pulling from his pocket a fistful of fiddlers he put them into the judicial hat and covered them carefully with the bandanna. Then he woke up the judge and invited him to take a drink. His honor was willing. He carelessly put on his hat and advanced to the bar with dignity. After he had had his drink he felt a strange sensation on the top of his head. He removed his hat took out his bandanna and rubbed his forehead. Some fiddlers fell out of the bandanna, and a swarm of them came out of the hat.

"Jumpin Christmas! What'n thunder's them things?" he shouted.

Everybody in the saloon by prearrangement kept his face perfectly straight and wore a rather astonished look.

"What's the matter, judge?" said Jake.

"Th' matter? What—what's them things?"

"What things?"

"Look at 'em on th' floor crawlin all round."

"Oh, judge, I'm afraid you're drinking too much," said one of the group.

With a wild expression in his eyes the judge grabbed his hat and flew out of the saloon.

About a month after, when he understood the trick that was played upon him he was often heard to say that if ever he caught Hedges or Van Pelt before him he'd give them six months.—New York Sun.

A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affected by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent him jumping out of the car window.

Its Strange Story.

"That's a queer looking watch," observed the man whose collar button showed above his necktie.

"It's a queer watch," replied the man in the mackintosh, replacing it in his pocket. "It has a history."

"Family heirloom perhaps," suggested the man who had his feet on the table. "Last member of the family that had it was your uncle, who had previously let you have a dollar and a half?"—

"It never was out of my possession," resumed the man in the mackintosh, with a glance of disdain at the last speaker, "except once, and there wasn't any money borrowed on it that time."

"Footpad took it away from you, looked at it, and handed it back," ventured the man with the slouch hat.

"Traded it to somebody for a yellow dog and the other fellow returned it and told you to keep the dog," hazarded the man with the soiled cuffs.

"This watch," said the man in the mackintosh, "has been my constant companion for many years. One night in 1898 I went to sit up with a sick friend. I was instructed to give him his medicine at intervals of two hours. Once during the night I lay down on a lounge and dozed. I wasn't asleep over two minutes, and yet when I waked up my watch was gone. I looked at the sick man. To all appearance he hadn't moved. There was nothing to indicate that anybody had entered the room, and I was sure nobody could have come in without waking me, anyhow. It was a mystery, but there was nothing I could do or say. I had fallen asleep at my post and had no right to kick. Well, that man got well. Afterward he concluded to move away from town. He sold his household goods at auction. To help him out I bought part of them myself. Among the traps was that lounge. One day I got tired of seeing it about the house. I broke it up for kindling. When I knocked the back of it off this watch fell out. It had slipped out of my pocket the night I lay down on it and took that little nap. That watch, gentlemen, was still going."

"How long had it been lost?" asked the man with the bright green necktie.

"About six months. I told you, gentlemen, the watch had a history. That's the history."

Then somebody exclaimed in a tone of deep disgust that he hated a liar, and the audience slowly filed out.—Chicago Tribune.

Reasoning With Brutes.

"Are you never heard about ole Si Scott's b'ar hunt?" inquired an old hunter from Humboldt, evidently surprised at the ignorance of Si's experiences. "Why, he's the oldest b'ar hunter in the state. Well, one day he was out on his little jackass a-lookin for b'ar, an not findin any, concluded he'd take a rest. He tied the burro to a tree, and his ole muzzle loader down on ther cross and went down by ther bank of a creek to ford. He was a-sittin there cutin of hunks o' jerked ven'son, when he heard a terrible smashin in the brush. He started for his gun, but a big b'ar came a-smashin out o' ther brush right agenside of it. He whirled around an got on the limb of a rotten ole cottonwood over the crick, which was about 40 feet to where the rocks stuck through the water.

"This was jest nuts for the b'ar. He walked up to ther tree, sniffed it a time or two, climbed up on the limb an commenced movin to'ds Si, a-smackin his chops an gruntin satisfied like. Si saw he was in a pretty bad fix, an he crep out as far as he could, a hopin ther b'ar would consider the limb shaky an stop. But he didn't. He kep comin. Si saw somethin had to be done. He couldn't drop without killing hisself, an he had never practiced b'ar fightin on a tightrope. The only thing he could do was to set up a terrible squawlin.

"'Go back! Go back!' he yelled. 'Go back an eat ther jackass, you blamed fool! This limb'll break an kill us both.'

"I think that b'ar must o' understood him, or concluded that Si was tougher'n the burro, for he turned around an used his appertite on the jack."—San Francisco Post.

Not a Mere Clerk.

Wealthy Parent—What! Engaged yourself to young Tapester? Outrageous! The idea of a Van Juneberry marrying a mere store clerk!

Daughter—But he isn't a store clerk now, papa. He is a gentleman of leisure."

"Eh?"

"Yes; he's been discharged."—New York Weekly.

Lasting Regrets.

"I never bet on a horse race but once," said the good deacon, "and I have regretted it ever since."

"Surely the sin has been forgiven ere now," said the minister.

"Oh, I don't doubt that, but the fact is I only won $2, when I might just as well have made it $1,000, since I was in for it!"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Courage!"

He gathered himself for a supreme effort.

"Courage!"

He gathered himself, his leg from the cupboard shelf, and his hair and teeth from the bureau drawer, and hastily left the place.—Detroit Tribune.

Amended.

Yeast—Is the political cry in New York this season, "Don't give up the ship?"

Crimsonbeak—Well, I believe the Germans have modified it some. Their shout is, "Don't give up the schooner!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A Good Excuse.

Mistress—This passes all bounds, Anna. Last night you had three soldiers in the kitchen with you.

Cook—Yes, ma'am, but the hussar had had his supper before he came.—Soldatenfreund.

A PRAIRIE ISHMAELITE.

Settlers Trying to Exterminate the Pestiferous and Cowardly Coyote.

[Special Correspondence.]

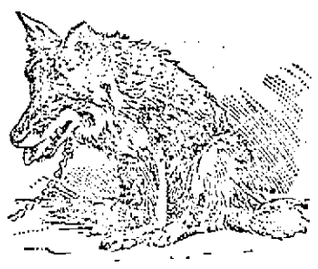
ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 5.—With the return of cold weather the annual attempt of the settlers on the prairies to kill off the coyotes, or prairie wolves, is resumed. It is a never ending struggle, yet one which cannot be relinquished, for the pestiferous creatures are the bane of the farmer's life. The coyote is born without honor and never acquires it. He is a slinking coward by nature and seems rather proud of this characteristic of his being. He is a hanger on, a skirmisher, and is always, as Mark Twain puts it, "out of luck and friendless."

During recent years the coyote has increased upon the plains of western Kansas and Nebraska. The depredations upon flocks and herds of the frontier have become so numerous and extensive as to warrant counties in offering rewards for scalps of these unscrupulous beings. Many western Kansas counties have until recently offered $3 each for these wolf scalps, but the large number brought in for payment made it necessary to change the figure, and now few offer more than $1 each. In some counties the payment for scalps amounted to more than $1,000 a year, and the people could not afford it.

The habits of the coyote are peculiar. No region is too desolate or too lonesome for him to make a home. He lives on good terms with the owl and the rattlesnake. He is always lean, and his hide looks like a faded out and dilapidated wagon robe thrown loosely over a skeleton. His chief pleasure is in an unearthly midnight howl, in which numbers join, in order to terrify some hapless flock or belated traveler. Many a settler driving his prairie schooner over the prairie has been kept in trembling fear by the shrill howl of the coyotes that followed his wagon. During the summer they are less bold, but as winter comes on the barnyards suffer, and, once banded together, they have no hesitancy in making attacks on lonesome cabins and frightened wayfarers. In all attacks, however, there is never any bravery shown, but for hours the besiegers will sit on their haunches at a distance and howl in painful cadence, longing for some weak victim to appear.

The average prairie settler has no fear of the coyote so far as personal danger is concerned. He knows that the sheep may be pounced upon, frightened and some killed, young calves may be dragged down and made to serve as a feast for the wolves, but for himself he will not be touched so long as he has strength and means to defend himself. But he knows that if opportunity presents damage will ensue. For this he hates the coyote and hunts him to the death at every opportunity.

Often the wolves multiply in their holes in the sandy hills to such an extent that organized neighborhood hunts are arranged in order to kill off the surplus population of this undesirable kind. The whole community turns out with its best hunters, and the wolf infested region is surrounded by a cordon of well armed hunters. Gradually closing in, the constant "bang, bang," tells well enough the



THE COYOTE.

story. Such coyotes as are not killed are, when their holes can be found, smoked out and their end settled quickly.

Little use exists for hunting the coyote with dogs. Only two creatures on the plains can outstrip the coyote—the antelope and greyhound. But the greyhound is afraid of the snarling, snapping Ishmaelite, while the antelope is only a victim of the wolf itself. The pace of the coyote is a slinking, shambling one, as if the creature did not care whether it moved or not. But it is a deceptive one, too, for the animal covers a great amount of ground in a given time. He is shrewd as well and suspicious of traps and snares. For weeks one may bait a trap in some favorite haunt of the wolves, but all the time the dhole, as Kipling calls them, steps carefully over the waiting contrivance unharmed.

As the winter grows more severe and food scarcer the coyotes hunt in packs and are then prepared to attack anything that seems likely to give way to them. No comparison between their tactics and those of the regular mountain wolf can be found, for the coyote is a degenerate scion, an Ishmaelite among the wild creatures of the plains. When he falls by some mischance into the pitfall his anger and chagrin are something pitiful. This disgrace is the only feeling of which he is capable.

The average settler's dog looks ashamed of itself when he sees a coyote. Run as he may, strain every muscle as he will, he can do no more than keep in sight of the wary wolf who makes racing a sport. Nor can the coyote be tamed. There seems to be tiger blood in his veins, for, chain him as one will, from infancy he rebels against captivity to the last, walking up and down the limit of his chain, snapping and snarling at all who come near and wearing himself out with the ceaseless worry that is evidently puzzling the vagabond brain. No attempt to tame one has been successful; no conqueror of the wild spirit has been found.

The settlers are making a more determined attempt than ever to get rid of the coyote, realizing its danger to the flocks, herds and henhouses. He is a dangerous resident in a community, an outcast and a reprobate. The settling up of the prairies is driving him farther and farther west, and soon his weird howl will be heard no more. None will be sorry.

C. M. HARGER.

Swallowing Capacity of the Boa.

The boa constrictor is capable of swallowing deer, calves or men whole. It first crushes its victim's bones by the strength of its folds. It usually catches its prey by hanging from the branch of a tree near the places where animals go to the water, and its destructive powers are pressure—for it has no poison fangs.—Portland Oregonian.

The Professor's Idea.

One of those professors, upon my complaining that these little sketches of mine were anything but methodical, and that I was unable to make them otherwise, kindly offered to instruct me in the method by which young gentlemen in his seminary were taught how to compose English themes.—Charles Lamb.

TWO WAR INCIDENTS.

RELATED BY GENERAL GORDON, WHO TOOK PART IN THEM.

Reminiscences of the Confederacy as Narrated by One of Its Leaders—His Faith in Presentiments Shaken—The Futile Attack Upon Fort Stedman.

General Gordon is not only eloquent and interesting on the platform, but even more so perhaps in conversation. At Major Mitchell's dinner table he entertained the guests present with a number of reminiscences. In response to a request from Judge Melvin he told of an experience he went through in the Shenandoah valley at a time that General Early ordered him to storm a federal fort in their front.

"I never was more indignant in my life," said General Gordon, "than when I heard that order. I knew it was a perfectly unnecessary thing to do and explained to General Early that we could accomplish our plan of campaign without slaughtering my command by this attempt to storm a strong position—a position that would fall of itself when we should make our proper movement. Early took no other notice of my explanation than to send me word that if I did not care to execute the order he would delegate its execution to some one else. You may guess this reply made me boil with fresh indignation. I felt it to be an insult, but inasmuch as it was my place to obey his orders regardless of consequences I issued the necessary instruction for a movement at daylight next morning.

"I began on my own account making every preparation for death, for I had a presentiment that I would this time meet my end. So I wrote a farewell letter to my wife, told her what to do about my affairs, handed over my watch and other personal effects to a friend and then walked up and down my quarters waiting for day to break and my command to move. That was a solemn night to me, for I had a firm presentiment that it was my last night on earth. I felt almost as certain of this as a man condemned to death and can now pretty well understand how a man feels when he is to be executed in a few hours. I always had in every battle of my life a sense of the danger to which I was exposed. I never knew what it was to forget it, but this time I felt as I never had before that my time had come and no mistake.

"So at daylight I took up my line of march to my death, as I fully expected. On we went, closer and closer to the fort, until at last we were within close range of its guns. I wondered that they did not open on us, and every second I expected to see them belch forth shot and shell and play havoc in our ranks. On we went. My eyes were fixed on the guns, and my mind excited to its highest tension with wonderment why they did not open fire. On we went until our advances struck the fort and rushed upon its defenses, when to our utter amazement we discovered that it had been evacuated, and not a federal was anywhere in sight inside or out.

"You can imagine my sense of relief as I saw my boys in possession of the fort without so much as a scratch. So you see what a presentiment is worth. I have never believed in them since that night."

Colonel Robert McMildowney, who was present, referred to the attack on Fort Stedman at Petersburg just before the close of the war—where, by the way, he was wounded—which attack was made by General Gordon's command. "Tell us about that, general," said genial Colonel Bob, and so the general proceeded to answer another demand on him for experiences. All the dining party agreed that they could listen to him for a week.

"That attack," said the general, "was made in February, 1865, when we were in our last gasp and very desperate. General Lee had sent for me in the night—after midnight—to come to his quarters. It was a bitter cold night, and I set out on a gallop to get out of the intense cold as soon as possible. Lee occupied a little brick house in the environs of Petersburg, and as I opened the door of his room after he had answered my knock I found him standing by an open fireplace resting his head on his arm on a high up mantle and apparently in a deep and sad study over the situation.

"'I have sent for you,' said he, 'to look over these reports from our various commands. I have spent the night on them and on these maps,' pointing to a long table covered with papers, on which a light was burning. 'You will see,' he said, 'that they are very discouraging. The men have scarcely anything to eat. A single ration is made to supply six men, and the camps are full of sick and starved soldiers. Our horses are also dying for food, and when we lose a horse we practically lose his rider, for we can make no other disposition of him.'

"Of course I was more or less familiar with the situation in my own command, but did not know it was so bad in all the rest. So I said to General Lee that of course the situation was very desperate, and that I supposed we would have to do something very soon. 'Well,' said he, fixing his eyes very intently on me, 'what do you think we ought to do?' I replied, 'One of three things, general, right away, either to make the best terms we can get from Grant, or to retreat and try to unite with General Johnston, or to fight.' 'And which would you advise?' said he. 'I would first try a fight,' I replied.

"He meditatively remarked, as if to try my earnestness in the matter, which was a habit he had, 'So you would advise fighting?' 'Yes,' said I, 'as a choice of three evils.' He had been to Richmond and had laid the situation before Mr. Davis. I asked him what the president thought. 'Oh,' he remarked, 'he is pertinacious as to the idea of holding out longer and fighting further. And, as for the members of congress, they do not know nor appreciate the situation at all. So I suppose the only thing left for us is to fight, and I will let you arrange for an attack on Fort Stedman at once.'

"So I returned to my quarters and at once issued orders to that effect. We were to get ready to move inside the Federal fortified area the next night, and as soon as we could see in the morning we were to attempt to surprise Fort Stedman.

"Well, we found many difficulties in our way when the time came. There were the abbatis that we had to cut through with our axmen, who went ahead of the command to do this work. They succeeded in cutting an opening into the area, and through this we marched in the darkness as rapidly as possible. A good deal of delay occurred as day was breaking, and a part of the command became bewildered as to its whereabouts, so much so that it soon became apparent that we were in danger of being cut to pieces, and retreat was inevitable. The retreat was disastrous. We lost 2,000 men in getting out, and we realized that Grant's position was practically impregnable."—Wheeling Intelligencer.

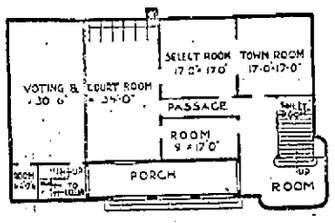
COLONIAL TOWN HALL.

This Handsome Structure Would Be an Ornament to Any Community.

[Copyright, 1895, by George Palliser, Architect, 32 Park place, New York.]

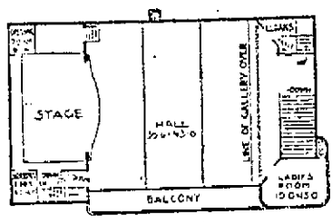
We live in a time when the study of architecture enables us to discriminate wisely and develop well, a time when the student can at a moment's notice turn to his books, opening up every country and clime, and study from the standpoint of those gone by, beginning, as it were, where they left off, and enabling the student to lose himself in a flood of engraved or photographed productions which fill the cities and surprise every novice as well as often the master mind. The student thus possesses elements of information of greatest value that in former years were only concealed in cabinets of masters and only shown to the elect. Today the publication of books, engravings and photographs covers everything of value, and, each distinct branch having its own periodicals, it is easy to follow where others have led, and it is largely due to the ability of the student to assimilate and utilize what he sees as to the measure of success he will enjoy in practice. It is also of note to observe that the fitness of all things is suitability, and that in getting the full measure of this to each individual case the architect must be truthful, reason well, must analyze, study his materials and arrive at a just conclusion and have a good reason for everything he does. And only by this method can he arrive at results that will be satisfactory.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.



FIRST STORY.

In the planning of old colonial work done in the days of our forefathers, which we are now admiring and copying so much, the architect was generally the builder as well as designer, and he was a master of the craft in every respect. He knew how to work as well as plan, and the old examples he has left as legacies to these times are often marvels of wonder to the present day mechanics, who are not up in such construction and who cannot realize how the buildings stand so long. Today is a time of hurry and scurry and a time for money getting and seems to take all the vim out of the lasting qualifications, and it is often a question of how much room can be got for a little money and still meet the requirement that carries the day and is the chief reason why so many ill considered plans are often built.



SECOND STORY.

The building here shown is a good type of the colonial town hall which could be erected in hundreds of country towns and villages to good advantage. The plan tells its own story at a glance and shows a model, well studied arrangement in every respect. The building is 72 feet front and 40 feet deep, of frame, sheathed and shingled, and should be erected in good, first class style for about $10,000 and would be, if rightly handled, a good investment for any wideawake place to make both financially, morally and otherwise.

Full working plans and specifications furnished for 3 per cent on cost named by applying to George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.

Common Sense In Building.

In all matters pertaining to the building trade that which has the most common sense instilled into it is the most successful. No matter whether this good quality is worked in top or bottom, in base line, cornice or facade, or if it consists in the excellence of plan, the common sense element will show itself and come to the front. It is the leaven that leavens the lump and cannot be hid. No matter where it exists it will be conspicuous; if it is in the base line, it will be by its ability to carry the load imposed upon it. There will be no cracks, no settlements, no collapses or tumbling down. The superstructure will stand intact and erect and defy the ravages of time. If it is in the facade, the parts will be constructed with due reference to each other, the openings just right as to size, position, and the whole will present a pleasing exterior, be cheerful to look at, looking often much smaller than in reality. If in the cornice, it will be a fitting terminus to the whole and give life and animation to the structure. If in the plan, it will be replete with conveniences for uses intended, all parts carefully adjusted to each other and come together as a unit, making the whole a success and a comfort to live or do business in. Every new building should be imbued with common sense. This the designer can furnish or not as becomes his ability. The more successful and experienced the architect is the more common sense he will acquire. He must be practical, able to do any and everything himself, so that he can instruct others how to do it. He must know materials, their values and costs; he must deal with the perverse side of nature and know how to master and mold the minds of men to the carrying out of his plans, so that he can show them how to do what they have never done before and do it successfully and with new expressions. He who loves the noble and pure, himself becomes noble in turn. His work becomes such; no matter how simple or how economical, the noble and common sense will prevail. Let the aim be high, and the results will be great and success will meet every true man half way if he will let reason work out his problems.—George Palliser.

WIGGLESWORTH INSISTED.

There Was Ice Cream to Be Frozen, and He Would Do It.

The invitation to Mrs. Wigglesworth's afternoon reception had been out a week, the front parlor was becomingly set off with asparagus green and the brightness of autumn leaves, and it looked as if the thing was going to be one of the nicest social events of the season.

"They'll begin coming at 4 o'clock," Mrs. Wigglesworth said at dinner, "and everything is ready but the ice cream. You'll have to send up a man for that."

"I'd like to know what for?" said Mr. Wigglesworth.

"Why, to freeze it, of course," explained his wife. "It's awfully hard work turning the crank an hour."

"Humph!" grumbled Mr. Wigglesworth, who held a man's opinions concerning an afternoon function. "Seems to me you and that hired girl might find time to twist a galvanized iron crank around a few minutes without subjecting me to extra expense. Want to ruin me?"

"Ellery Wigglesworth," returned his wife severely, "do you think I am going to put on my best dress and freeze ice cream while the first ladies in town are arriving every minute and having to be talked to?"

"B-a-a-h-h!" commented Mr. Wigglesworth. "Where is this freezer? I'll show you how to make a dollar."

Down in the cellar Mrs. Wigglesworth had got everything ready. There was the freezer, borrowed of a neighbor, duly filled with six quarts of liquid, and there were ice and salt and other things necessary. Mr. Wigglesworth loaded the salt and ice into the wooden cylinder and gave the crank a few preliminary revolutions.

"Don't see anything the matter with this, do you?" he asked. "Don't know's you like to have a dollar saved. Rather make folks think you'd spent a fortune, pr'bly."

Merrily twirled the crank, while Mrs. Wigglesworth crowded in some more pounded ice.

"Regular picnic, this is," said Mr. Wigglesworth, "side of the old churn I used to work when I was a boy. Mother used to keep me at it all the time. Said that one good churn deserved another—he, he, he!"

"What did she mean by that?" Mrs. Wigglesworth innocently asked.

"What did she mean by that?" tartly retorted Mr. Wigglesworth, whose muscles began to feel it. "What does anybody mean by anything? Can't you understand a joke when it's shown to you?"

"I don't see any joke in your mother saying that one good churn deserved another," Mrs. Wigglesworth persisted. "If she had one churn, I should think that would be nice, but how could it deserve"—

"Y-a-h-h!" snarled Mr. Wigglesworth, grinding savagely away, "what's the use to try and have any fun with you? You couldn't see a joke if it was pasted on the end of the Lick telescope. Quit jamming in that ice!" he shouted as the machine went a trifle harder. "Want to stop the thing?"

"It ain't me," Mrs. Wigglesworth mildly rejoined. "It's the cream beginning to harden."

"Great lot you know about it!" grumbled her husband, pausing to wipe the perspiration from his brow.

Mrs. Wigglesworth said she must now go and "dress," and with a few encouraging words vanished up the stairs. Mr. Wigglesworth turned on, pausing now and then to mop off his forehead and mutter things to himself.

Every man of a weak and yielding nature who has allowed himself—once—to be bound to the chariot wheels of the ice cream freezer can recall with ghastly clearness how the lemon colored mixture on the interior of the tin can, after reaching a certain degree of hardness, appears to be content to remain there. Round and round spun the handle, Mr. Wigglesworth pausing at intervals to gloomily contemplate the growing blisters on the palms of his hands.

Overhead he could hear the shuffling of feet as visitors arrived and went stiffly through the ceremonies of introduction.

"Oh, Ellery," hoarsely wailed Mrs. Wigglesworth, rushing half way down the stairs, "can't you hurry up? Everybody's coming, and it's dreadful to give them only tea, and they are looking around and wondering what the table is for with dishes on it and no ice cream!"

"What you s'pose I care?" returned Mr. Wigglesworth, wanting to yell, but forced to keep his voice under. "Think I've got nothing to do but prance around here twisting a blamed old hand organ? You go on back and shake hands with the rest of them false crimp females, will you, and let me alone!"

"What is that singular rumbling noise?" asked one of the guests a little later.

"I—I don't hear anything," faltered Mrs. Wigglesworth, forcing a distorted smile into her face.

"I hear something," said another guest, a thin, little woman, with an inquisitive nose. "Hark!"

The roomful of ladies congealed into silence. There was small need of Mrs. Wigglesworth's dissimulation. From beneath their feet, muffled by the carpeted floor, came a strange series of noises, the bur of machinery, it might be, punctuated by a grunting sound as of a railroad engine getting under way, and now and then a thud like a man falling out of a balloon and alighting on the roof of a Presbyterian church.

"Burglars!" lucidly cried a fat woman in a red dress. "They're boring their way in through the cellar wall!" And she stood up in a chair.

Then, just as everybody was turning pale and getting ready to talk all at once, the mixture which for two hours had gone on making Mr. Wigglesworth madder suddenly went thick, and the dasher, revolving slower, quickly exhausted his remaining strength.

"Gash flummux the old thing!" he yelled, losing all regard for the society event overhead. "What ails it now?" And he twitched the machine savagely across the cellar floor. "Why don't you twist around here, same's you been doing since I tackled you last spring?" he bellowed, and he flung it against the granite wall. "Want to keep me here grinding this old crank till Christmas, don't you?" And he knocked down one of the furnace pipes with it. "But I want you to understand"—he howled in a finishing blaze of wrath as the falling pipe struck his head and emptied a load of soot on him.

And grabbing an ax he stove in the freezer's metallic head. To his surprise, he found the cream frozen beautifully.—W. O. Fuller, Jr., in New York Recorder.

One or the Other, Sure.

Smith—What do you think of the man? I believe he's a liar.

Jones—Well, I don't know. At least he struck me as a very strong minded person.

Brown—Well, he's one or the other. He told me yesterday that he took a cold bath every morning the whole year round!—Chicago Record.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Now Method of Preparing It Described at a Meeting of Scientists.

At the recent meeting of the Association of Agricultural Scientists Mr. Swingle of the department of agriculture described a new method of preparing bordeaux, a summary of which is given by Rural New Yorker as follows:

Where bordeaux mixture is used on an extensive scale it pays to prepare stock solutions of both the copper sulphate and the lime. The stock solution of copper sulphate is prepared by dissolving in a barrel holding 50 gallons of water, 100 pounds of the bluestone. The latter is dissolved by suspending it in a sack just beneath the surface of the liquid. The usual plan is to put into the barrel 50 gallons of water and then mark the point where the liquid stands. About one-third of the water is then poured out, and the 50 pounds of copper sulphate, which has been previously tied in a coarse gunny sack, is suspended over the edge of the barrel and allowed to reach just beneath the surface of the liquid.

When all the copper sulphate is dissolved, the empty bag is taken out, and a sufficient quantity of pure water is added to bring the solution in the barrel up to 50 gallon mark again. It will be seen that every gallon of the liquid contains about two pounds of copper sulphate in solution. This stock solution is set away in a convenient place, and when wanted is drawn from the barrel through a wooden spigot at the bottom.

The stock lime preparation is made in much the same way. Fifty pounds of lime are placed in a barrel and then slaked in the usual fashion. When slaked, sufficient water is added to bring the whole mass up to a previously determined 50 gallon mark.

The stock lime is also stored in some convenient place, but it is best to arrange to remove what is wanted from the top of the barrel rather than attempt to draw it off through a spigot.

To prepare bordeaux mixture it is necessary to take a certain number of gallons of the copper sulphate solution and a certain number of the lime solution and mix them in some suitable vessel. Mr. Swingle find that the more concentrated the two preparations are when poured together the less satisfactory will be the resulting mixture. Bordeaux mixture, when made from such concentrated preparations, is likely to be flaky and granular and will very soon settle. He recommends therefore that in making the mixture both the lime and the copper sulphate solution should be greatly diluted before bringing them together. Mr. Swingle would prepare what we ordinarily call the 50 gallon bordeaux mixture as follows: Dilute three gallons of the stock solution of copper sulphate with water to 20 or 25 gallons. In another vessel pour two gallons of the stock lime preparation and dilute this with about 15 gallons of water. Pour the copper sulphate solution and the lime preparation slowly together, and then stir thoroughly for two or three minutes with a long handled, broad bladed wooden paddle. It will be seen that this mixture contains six pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime.

Mr. Swingle suggests a simple method, which, if used when the first barrel of bordeaux mixture is made up, would answer until the stock copper sulphate solution and the stock lime are exhausted. Of course when a new supply of the stock preparations is made up it will be necessary again to test the first barrel of the mixture. All that is required to make the test is an ordinary penknife and a piece of emery paper. The knife blade is inserted for a couple of minutes in the mixture, and if there is any free copper present it will show as a thin film on the steel blade of the knife. If there is no free copper present, the knife blade will not be tarnished. If the knife blade shows the presence of copper, it is only necessary to add a small quantity of lime. The emery paper is used simply to remove the copper film from the knife blade. Half a minute's polishing with the paper will put the blade in condition for another test.

Soil Moisture.

At the last meeting of the Association of the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations Professor Card of Nebraska presented some facts concerning experiments last year at the station at Lincoln. In October last it was found that soil which had been cultivated during the entire season had 20 per cent of moisture as compared with 17 per cent in that which had been cultivated only in the early part of the season and 14 per cent in that which had been pastured or mowed. Where the surface of the soil was mulched there was more moisture near the surface, but little or no effect was produced at lower depths.

Contrary to what is commonly supposed, comparatively little effect on the per cent of moisture was produced by either subsoiling or trench plowing as compared with ordinary plowing. A different result might be found in different soils.

From the Last Census Reports.

The number of people who own their farms is largest in the new states of the west, and the smallest number is in the south. This is due to the facilities which the cheap lands of the west and the homestead laws have given for acquiring farms. On the other hand, the more prosperous states of the south have comparatively few farm mortgages. The following is a table of the states having the smallest number of farm mortgages, with the percentages of farms under mortgage: Florida, 2.95; New Mexico, 2.99; Virginia, 3.16; Tennessee, 3.21; Georgia, 3.38; Louisiana, 4.00; Kentucky, 4.06; District of Columbia, 4.13; Arkansas, 4.18; Alabama, 4.35.